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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Desperate Scramble for the Nomination.

The Chances of Chase, Pendleton and Other Candidates.

Possibility of a Compromise on a New Man.

Prospect of a Protracted and Exciting Session.

No Platform Yet Agreed Upon—One Submitted by the Chief Justice.

Action of the Various Committees Yesterday.

General Summary of Proceedings Yesterday—The Anxious Search for an Available Candidate—The Pendleton Interest Ahead.

Yesterday was spent quietly at the hotels in comparison with the day previous. Worn out with the heat and discomfort of the first session, many delegates sought rest, went to church, &c. The great army of bummers and blowers rested from their exhausting labors and dispersed in every direction. But the leading wire-workers toiled on through the day, nor stopped not with the setting of the sun.

The most noteworthy feature of the first day's proceedings was the silence of the Southerners. All from the rebel States sat quiet, merely announcing their votes upon the roll-call of States. Even the delegates from adhering Southern States—Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland—left the work of debate to the North and West. This was not accidental, but the result of an evident purpose.

Owing to want of concert and prearrangement, the first day's fight between the Pendleton men and the New-Yorkers went off at haphazard on the part of the former. The former had the numbers but lacked discipline and leadership. The New-Yorkers, acting with the unity and precision of a close corporation, showed that they had lost none of the ancient skill by which they were accustomed to control public bodies. It was in short a fight between a few regulars and a body of untrained militia—the large size of the hall and the wedging in of members in a space too small to move about in giving great advantages to the former.

By to-day the discipline of the Pendleton men will be improved and numbers may tell after all.

New-York secures Seymour for President of the Convention. His name was not presented by New-York, but it was managed that other States should present him, and a series of speeches in his behalf were fixed up, which secured this selection. Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has been acting with the New-Yorkers, and his friends much desired him to be made President of the Convention, but he received only two or three votes in committee, to his deep mortification.

New-York has at last resolved to vote for Hon. Sanford E. Church, but does not expect to make this vote more than complimentary. This is merely a cover; the real party is to be brought forward after the Convention has, after many ballots, become wearied, fatigued, glad to take any card that may be skillfully forced in their hands by the adroit Tammanyites. Whether this will be Hendricks, English, of Connecticut, or Gov. Seymour, remains to be seen. Of the last-named a delegate wittily observes that he gives most excellent *private* reasons why *he* should not be nominated, and still better *public* reasons why nobody else should be nominated.

Pennsylvania has at last, after much courting, watching and praying, found a candidate in the person of Gov. Packer, who is to be brought forward and pressed. If he be dropped, Hancock is to have a complimentary vote. This is of course fatal to Hancock's hopes as a candidate—his only chance being the firm, united and persistent support of his own State. Both these votes amount to nothing, and the delegation has yet to develop a practical policy. The Western Pennsylvania delegates, with their constituents, are earnest for Pendleton.

New-England is still mixed—divided between Pendleton, Blair, Hendricks and Chase men.

The Hendricks movement is smothered, subdued, but not destroyed. Every hour or so Tammany touches the galvanic battery, the corpse rises and looks in a menacing manner at Pendleton, and then lays down again with folded, peaceful hands, as if praying for oblivion and rest. Mr. Hendricks is tired of waiting for news of his nomination, and is reported to be sending agents here to operate on the delegates.

Gov. English is in town, wants the nomination, and, like Gov. Seymour, has the advantage of personal presence and wooing with the delegates. One of these candidates affects coyness, but the other tries the opposite tack.

Chase is still talked of, and every man who is connected with the banks is in his interest. He has votes here and there—some in Maine—some in Georgia—two in North Carolina, and one in Virginia, and can, upon the pinch, secure the solid vote of New-York, but the great body of the Convention is hostile to his pretensions.

The Frank Blair movement is more skillfully worked than any other. He can get the vote of Missouri, Maryland and Virginia whenever his name shall be brought forward. Pendleton is the preference of these States, but Blair is their second choice, and the same is true in the main of Kentucky and part of Tennessee.

Pendleton still holds the great Northwest solid, save a slight defection in Michigan. All the States of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, embracing the country from the Lake of the Woods to the Alleghany Mountains, including Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and most of Tennessee, cry out for Pendleton as a first choice. Nearly all the delegates from Maryland and Virginia also prefer him, though the latter may not vote for him at the outset.

The favorite mode by the banks of breaking down this preference of constituencies is to start Presidential candidates in each of the States friendly and even instructed for Pendleton. In Ohio Chase and Vallandigham are told to wait and see. In Indiana Hendricks is fanned into prominence, and in Illinois Judge Davis and McClernand are started so as to divide the Pendleton strength. If any one were eligible in Kentucky, the same game would be tried there. In New-York alone there are two candidates, and possibly in a day Minnesota and Iowa will be provided with their own candidates, fresher, stronger and dearer than Pendleton. Wisconsin is to be divided by the magic of Senator Doolittle's name.

In despite of all this, Pendleton will go in on the first ballot very strong. If the Southern men would at once vote their preferences, Pendleton would be nominated on the first ballot.

The Southern vote, however, will scatter. It may be reserved or thrown as complimentary votes until the North clearly indicates a preference. When that shall be evinced, the South will not, by blanks, complimentary votes or dispersion, prevent a choice. That would expose them to as much criticism as an undue haste to secure a favorite.

North Carolina, under the leadership and influence of Gen. Clingman, will vote for Hancock. Virginia will probably first cast a complimentary vote for Ex-President Pierce or Frank Blair. Tennessee will divide between Johnson and Pendleton. Johnson will not get many votes, the amnesty dodge coming too late and being too gross a bid to deceive anybody. The other Southern States are likely to split up like New England. California will vote for Field until she can find out the strong man to tie to.

It is not certain which will be first taken up, the platform or nominations. Platforms have been prepared in abundance. Hon. Robert J. Walker prepared one, some time ago, to suit Hancock; New-York has one to suit Hendricks, Seymour or English, and Chase is said to have drafted one to suit himself. The greenback men have, of course, a platform favoring their special theories, and may get it through. The general talk of the delegates is for a short and emphatic platform. The Southerners want a declaration for a white man's government, but Tammany will urge something vague and general about leaving suffrage to the States.

The Democrats claim that all will yet come out harmoniously; but the end is not yet. The issue is still uncertain, and many are doomed to blighted hopes and money spent for nothing. How the Chase men are ever to get their money back certainly does not appear, though it may be bread thrown on the waters. Vallandigham, secretly, and Long, of Ohio, openly, are pressing Chase in order to break down Pendleton.

Detailed Account of Committee Proceedings Yesterday—The Struggle for the Nomination—New Names to be Brought Forward—Platform Tinkering, &c.

The first day's session of the Convention has shown something of the personal aspects of the body, and has clearly developed the fact that the contending factions are so evenly divided that superior adroitness in parliamentary usages and trickery, and political finesse in handling men is almost certain to conquer in the end. The session too showed conclusively that the warring factions are by no means scrupulous as to the means by which desired ends may be achieved, and although the wickedest man in New-York is not a member and cannot display his peculiar arts, there are some who are members who perform political feats almost as startling. These generalities must be approached regularly and dealt with in detail to be made clearly apparent.

THE GREAT ARMY OF EX.

In dealing with the Convention personally, a most noticeable fact forces itself at once on the observation. It is that everybody is an ex-something. Letting the eye run over the mass of 634 members, in every row of benches is encountered the visage of some hero of the old days, when the Democracy held all the offices in the land to their own intense satisfaction and emolument. The roll is a formidable one, and space compels that only the more prominent be named. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, an Ex-M. C.; George W. McCook, of Ohio, an Ex-State Officer; Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, an Ex-Provisional Governor; Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, an Ex-Provisional Governor; Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Ex-Secretary of the Interior: Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Ex-M. C.; N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, Ex-Major-General Confederate Army; William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Governor: Horatio Seymour, of New-York, Ex-Governor: Francis Kiernan, of New-York, Ex-M. C.; Robert Ould, of Virginia, Ex-Confederate Exchange Commissioner; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Ex-Attorney-General; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, Ex-Confederate General; E. B. Olds, of Ohio, Ex-M. C.; Francis C. Le Blond, of Ohio, Ex-M. C. We can name no more, but the list could be extended until it embraced almost every member of the Convention to whom the pleasant experiences of office are only a memory. They have all been ousted by the hardships of war or the voice of the people.

The Convention undoubtedly contains many men of ability, but yesterday's proceedings showed more of parliamentary adroitness than intellectual power upon the part of the prominent participants.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

Hardly had the last words of the opening prayer died away before the preliminary skirmish between the hostile elements was opened. McCook, of Ohio, offered an apparently harmless resolution that the rules of the House of Representatives govern the Convention, and said nobody could object to it. Several did, however, and the wary New-Yorkers, Kiernan and S. S. Cox, discovered a hidden purpose to compass the abrogation of the two-thirds rule upon the part of the Pendletonians, and made savage war upon the McCook resolution. There was a lively passage for a few moments, and the Pendletonians had their first defeat in the passage of the Cox amendment.

They obtained a recompense, however, in the next tilt. Wing, of New-York, wanted a night session. The Pendletonians snapped eagerly at the idea as an advantage to their cause, and the resolution was pressed to a passage. The Anti-Pendleton wing watched for a favorable opportunity, and when it came Erastus Brooks, of New-York, moved for a repeal of the order for a night session; and he achieved his purpose by an exceedingly clever ruse, for he demanded the repeal as a matter of courtesy to the City of New-York. There was, of course, no resisting this appeal, and the order was almost unanimously rescinded.

These two episodes were the most suggestive of the day, and showed conclusively that the Convention is to be the scene of rather sharp practices upon the part of the opponents of Pendleton, who will spare nothing of adroitness or trickery to compass his defeat. It showed, too, that the Westerners are no match for their Eastern brethren. Cunning of fence they may, indeed, be, but the Easterners are of quicker perceptions, more fertile in resource, and more aptly seize the exact moment when it is possible to achieve a desired end. These events were but the mere cropping out of the fight, and only prove what an exceedingly rich treat is in store for the disinterested spectator of the Convention.

THE BAND OF BROTHERS.

The Pendletonians went from Tammany Hall only to gather in excited groups and threaten bolts, and all manner of desperate things, if their candidate was tricked out of the prize. The reversal of the order for a night session especially roused their wrath, and many were heard to asseverate, with the emphatic lingual adjuncts usual on such occasions, that they were very sure they wouldn't vote for Chase in the Convention under any consideration, nor would they vote for him if nominated. It was expected by some of the more absurdly sanguine of the Chase men, that, after Ohio found that Pendleton could not obtain the requisite vote, Chase would be brought forward by the State and be made the State candidate. This expectation it is hardly necessary to say stands very little chance of realization.

The New-Yorkers, on the other hand, are pleased, bland and hopeful. They resolved, at a meeting, by a majority vote, to cast the vote of the State for Hon. Sanford E. Church, and the scene at this meeting is described as having been very feeling. Mr. Seymour was again proffered the crown, and again put it away, and then in a speech full of glowing eulogium of its subject and of the oft-repeated declarations of the necessity of harmony in the party, he proposed that the State should give its suffrages to Mr. Church. That gentleman was present as a delegate-at-large, and lest it might be said of him that he had voted himself into the Presidency, he decorously withdrew. Then the delegation came properly to a vote. Mr. Church had thirty-eight votes, and thereafter the vote was made unanimous. It was hinted, however, yesterday, that the Church movement is complimentary only, and intended as a cover for ulterior designs. Some insist that it means that the delegation is for Chase, when the proper time comes, while others aver that behind the Church is Horatio Seymour himself. These guessers are so uncharitable as to believe that Seymour's declination is only a shrewd move to foster his chances, and that when some other State than his own names him, he will yield a seemingly reluctant assent to be a candidate, but will, in reality, not think hardly of the fate that thrusts honors on his back whether he will or no.

The Pennsylvanians appear to be in earnest on the Packer question, for they have furnished each delegate with a copy of a biographical eulogy of that gentleman. This document is not dry reading by any means, for it begins by asserting that it is fortunate for the interests of the Democratic Party and the country, that the members of the National Convention come together for friendly consultation in a spirit of harmony, and with cordial unanimity of sentiment in favor of nominating the candidate most likely to succeed; in short, to organize victory by a generous sacrifice of all individual preferences, if, upon a free interchange of opinions, it should be deemed advisable for the general good. It then deals in a few personal items, from which we gather that Hon. Asa Packer is now in his sixty-first year, has been an Associate Judge and a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and a member of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses; and finally, that "he is a sound, conservative, practical statesman of enlarged views, pure integrity and mature judgment," whom the Pennsylvania delegation intend to nominate for the Presidency.

As a sort of flanker to this plea for Packer, the Pendletonians yesterday flooded the hotels with a wonderful biography of Pendleton published at Cincinnati. Therein the faithful could learn all about the greenback apostle; could follow him from his cradle to school; from school to foreign travel; could be informed concerning his marriage and his speeches, and how he once made a war speech in presenting a horse to Col. Bosley when that officer was about to depart on a coercive mission to the South. The book lying about the hotel tables in such profusion found some readers and perhaps had the intended effect of counteracting the Packer poison.

The friends of Ex-Gov. Joel Parker of New-Jersey—another of the great ex-army—have also gone into the pamphlet business, and issued their little manifesto explanatory of the merits of their favorite, the Ex-Governor. This document has the further merit of allowing rival claimants their due, for it says in the beginning: "All the distinguished gentlemen whose names will be before the Convention are fitted, morally and intellectually, for the high position." The friends of Ex-Gov. Parker, encouraged by this fact, in the next sentence promise that the electoral vote of New-Jersey will undoubtedly be given to the nominee of this Convention, whoever he may be. The circular then goes on to detail the merits of Gov. Parker, chief among which is stated his conduct during the war, when he did something for the preservation of civil liberty by resisting the encroachment of the Lincoln despotism.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Contrary to all expectations, yesterday was a very quiet day at the political centres. The weather was so intensely hot as to necessitate the utmost possible lack of exertion, and not even to serve their country did many brave the hotel corridors, which were as furnaces thrice heated. Many of the delegates were absent from the City altogether at suburban retreats, and those who did remain in town kept quietly in their rooms in close proximity to an open window in the utmost *deshabille*. But in the parlors there was some caucusing going on. There was a comparison of notes, a counting of chances, an anxious going over of States preparatory to the open conflict in the Convention.

The Pendleton men did not gain much encouragement from a thorough canvass of the prospects. The more sanguine among them did not claim that he had made much headway, while the more judicious were forced to admit that they could not see where they were to get the desired two-thirds, while all alike were ready to acknowledge that the struggle promises to be desperate, and very probably protracted. The most sanguine of his supporters claim the Southern vote solid for Pendleton after the complimentary ballots are disposed of, and there can very readily figure up the desired number, always premising that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Oregon, California and Nevada remain firm in the faith, which it is almost certain they will not all do. Nor did a thorough canvass of the Southern States last evening prove that Pendleton can rely upon even half of the Southern vote. The delegates are generally uncommitted and undecided, but a majority manifest such grave doubts of the policy of nominating Pendleton, that it is evident that they will fall easy victims to the arguments of the wily New-Yorkers. As a matter of curiosity, we subjoin the figures of one of the more discreet of the prominent Pendleton delegates as to the vote their candidate will receive on the third or fourth ballot. This slate gives Pendleton the following vote: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 3; California 5; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 16; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 3; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 4; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 11; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New-Hampshire, 2; New-Jersey 3; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 3; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 8. It will be remembered that, while the Convention consists of 634 members, each delegate has but half a vote, so that the whole number of votes is but 317, and the required two-thirds is 237½.

The above Pendletonian estimate foots up 182, which is 55½ less than the number required, and the list besides includes several States which the opposition claim Pendleton cannot possibly obtain a vote in, and others which good judges assert will desert the Pendleton ranks in the early stages of the fight. To give a view of the opposition, we may add that they say that by the time he has reached the fourth ballot he will have dwindled down to 85. To sum up: while the rabid Pendletonians were in good heart the reflective failed to make up a case, and the general drift of opinion seemed to be that the Ohio favorite cannot achieve a nomination.

And everybody was also of opinion that it was impossible to say who will. Church loomed up a little, and Westerners began asking who Sanford E. Church is. Chase dropped back once more in the list of candidates, while Gov. English, of Connecticut, was pushed a little forward by the report that the New-England delegations generally intended to vote for him on the first ballot as a compliment. The Pendleton opposition was, as it has been from the beginning, diffusive, and the most accurate readers of political signs could not even guess upon whom it will at last concentrate.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Convention on Saturday appointed Committees of one from each State on Organization, on Credentials and on Resolutions. Of these Committees the first two finished their labors on Saturday and will be ready to report to the Convention this morning, while the third and most important has as yet made very little progress.

The Committee on Resolutions met immediately after the adjournment on Saturday, and organized by the appointment of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of New-York, as Chairman. That gentleman, however, being absent, Hon. Charles E. Stewart, of Michigan, occupied the Chair, and the Committee proceeded to business. Instantly it found itself inundated with resolutions of all possible kinds, and reflecting very exactly, in their varied contents, the present Democratic muddle. Prominent among the great heap from which the Democracy was free to choose as they listed was a set said to have emanated from Chief Justice Chase, and which are styled in high quarters to be sound Democratic doctrine. These resolutions declare against universal suffrage and favor the question of suffrage being left to the States, each to determine for itself. They condemn the reconstruction measures of Congress as unwise and unconstitutional, demand a speedy reduction of the expenses of the Government, the speedy payment of the public debt, and stigmatize the large standing army now maintained to be unnecessary, and demand that it be reduced to a minimum peace standard. This set was only one of many, and the Committee stared helplessly awhile at the multiplicity of creeds, and then got rid of the incubus by the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of New-York; Hon. Wm. G. Gilmore, of Ohio; Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Indiana; Hon. Edward Avery, of Massachusetts; Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia; and Hon. A. H. Rose, of California. To this sub-committee the entire mass of resolutions was referred, and out of them to form a platform for the party in such terrible straits for both creed and candidates. The sub-committee courageously undertook the herculian task, but yesterday made no further progress than to send the entire mass of matter to the printer to be put into type. This morning they will report to the General Committee that they cannot possibly construct a platform before Tuesday, and the Committee will so report to the Convention, and will ask an extension of time until that time for bringing in of the final report. It may be added, as food for the curious, that three of the Sub-Committee are known to support the Pendleton greenback theory, three are supposed to be opposed to it, and the sentiments of one are not known. What the final report may be, none can guess, but some hazard the opinion that the Convention will be confronted with two reports instead of one.

The Committee on Organization is prepared to present their report to the Convention this morning through its chairman, Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania. Almost the first business of the Committee was to go into balloting for a permanent President of the Convention. The names of several gentlemen who were nominated for the position were received with enthusiasm, but none was more vociferously cheered than that of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who, after a few ballots, was finally elected by a large majority.

The Committee determined to abide by the established custom in choosing Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and give each State a representative among the permanent officers. Edson B. Olds, Esq., of the Ohio delegation, is one of the Vice-Presidents. The Maryland delegation is represented by Dr. George R. Dennis, Vice-President, and O. Horsey, Esq., Secretary. Dr. Richard B. Haywood is the Secretary from North Carolina, and Hon. Bedford Brown is the Vice-President. Wisconsin has Ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey as Vice-President, and M. M. Strong as Secretary. Among other business claiming the attention of the Committee at its meeting yesterday morning was that of the appointment of a permanent Sergeant-at-Arms, but which it is understood the Committee did not finally decide.

The Committee on Credentials met yesterday morning, and selected Mr. A. Griswold, of Ohio, as its Chairman.

There was little other business to transact, besides receiving and verifying the list of delegates of the various States, and accepting the names of alternates, of whom there were several. The Committee has the revised list of delegates ready to be presented to the Convention this morning.

BRIEF MENTION.

Charles Hoefflinger was selected as a delegate for Wisconsin in place of Allen Dawson, who was prevented from serving by sickness.

Judge William Dodge was accepted by the Committee on Organization as a delegate, in place of Charles G. Cornell, of this City.

One of the North Carolina delegation announced last evening, in the presence of several of his colleagues, that his delegation was not committed to Pendleton or any other candidate, but intended to vote with the majority of the Convention.

It looks as if the Convention did not intend to nominate a Vice-President, as no one appears as yet to be prominently named for the position. In the absorbing desire for a President, doubtless, the Vice-Presidency has been left to take care of itself.

Tammany Hall presented a striking contrast yesterday to the animated scene of the day previous, being entirely deserted, and only attracting the attention of passers-by by the gaudy decorations on the outside. Without these a stranger could have hardly recognized the new Tammany Hall as the headquarters of the Democratic Convention.

C. H. Sargent, Marshal-in-Chief of the Pendleton escort, has tendered the thanks of his organization to Capt. Steers and the policemen of his precinct for the courteous and accommodating services rendered by them to the escort on their arrival in this City.

A large number of eminent newspaper men from other States are in this City at present, watching the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. Whitelaw Reid, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Ben Perley Poore, of the Boston *Journal*, and Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, represent their respective journals at the Convention.

Proceedings of the Convention on Saturday.

The vicinity of Tammany Hall in Fourteenth-street, where the Democratic Presidential Convention was about to meet, presented a scene of extraordinary interest on Saturday morning. Thousands of people had gathered there long before the hour at which the curtain was to rise. The street was completely blockaded by a swaying mass of people and it was with difficulty the delegates and others entitled to admission to the Hall could make their way through the throng. The front of the new edifice was gaily decorated with flags, and the large arch of evergreens hung with red, white and blue drapery, which spanned the street opposite the entrance, was an object of great interest to all beholders. Within the building before the hour of noon all the available space was occupied, and there was deep silence when at 12 02 o'clock, Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arose, called the Convention to order, and proceeded to deliver the following address:

SPEECH OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this Hall, constructed with so much artistic taste, and tendered you by the time-honored Society of Tammany. I welcome you to this magnificent temple, erected to the Goddess of Liberty by her staunchest defenders and most fervent worshipers; I welcome you to this good City of New-York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging wave of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you, gentlemen, to our Empire State, which last Fall redeemed herself from disrule by a majority of nearly 50,000 votes, and which claims the right to lead the vanguard of victory in the great battle to be fought next November for the preservation of our institutions, our laws and our liberties. It is a most auspicious omen that we meet under such circumstances, and are surrounded by such associations and share your own confident hope of the overwhelming success of the ticket and the platform which will be the result of your deliberations; for it is the American people that our appeal lies with; their final judgment will be just. The American people will no longer remain deaf to the teachings of the past; they will remember that it was under successive Democratic Administrations, based upon our national principles, the principle of constitutional liberty, that our country rose to a prosperity and greatness unsurpassed in the annals of history. They will remember the days when North and South marched shoulder and shoulder together in the conquest of Mexico, which gave us our golden empire on the Pacific, our California, and our Oregon now the stronghold of a triumphant democracy. They will remember the days when peace and plenty reigned over the whole Union, when we had no national debt to crush the energies of the people, when the Federal tax gathered was unknown throughout the vast extent of the land, and when the credit of the United States stood as high in the money markets of the world as that of any other Government; and they will remember with a wise sorrow, that when, with the downfall of the Democratic Party in 1860, came that fearful civil war which has brought mourning and desolation into every household, and has cost the loss of a million of American citizens, and has left us with a national debt, the burden of which drains the resources, cripples the industry, and impoverishes the labor of the country; they will remember that after the fratricidal strife was over, when the bravery of our army and navy, and the sacrifices of the people had restored the Union and vindicated the supremacy of the law—when the victor and the vanquished were equally ready to bury the past, and to hold out the hand of brotherhood and good-will across the graves of their fallen comrades—it was again the defeat of the Democratic candidates in 1864 which prevented this consummation so devoutly wished for by all. Instead of restoring the Southern States to their constitutional rights; instead of trying to wipe out the miseries of the past by a magnanimous policy, dictated alike by humanity and sound statesmanship, and so ardently prayed for by the generous heart of the American people, the Radical Congress, elected in an evil hour, placed the iron heel of the conqueror upon the South. Austria did not dare to fasten upon vanquished Hungary, nor Russia to impose upon conquered Poland the ruthless tyranny now inflicted by Congress upon the Southern States. Military satraps are invested with dictatorial power, overriding the decision of the courts, and assuming the functions of the civil authorities. The white population are disfranchised or forced to submit to test oaths alike revolting to justice and civilization, and a debased and ignorant race, just emerged from servitude, is raised into power to control the destinies of that fair portion of our common country. The men elected to be legislators, and legislators only, trampling the Constitution under their feet, have usurped the functions of the Executive and Judiciary, and it is impossible to doubt, after the events of the past few months and the circumstances of the impeachment trial, that they will not shrink from an attempt hereafter to subvert the Senate of the United States, which alone stood between them and their victim, and which had virtue enough left not to allow the American name to be utterly disgraced, and justice to be dragged in the dust. In order to carry out this nefarious programme our army and navy are kept in times of profound peace on a scale which has involved a yearly expenditure of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000, which prevents the reduction of our national debt, and imposes upon our people a system of the most exorbitant and unequal taxation with a vicious, irredeemable and depreciated currency. And now this same party which has brought all these evils upon the country, comes again before the American people asking for their suffrages, and whom has it chosen for its candidate? The General commanding the armies of the United States. Can there be any doubt left as to the designs of the Radicals if they should be able to hold on to the reins of the Government? They intend Congressional usurpation of all the branches and functions of the Government to be enforced by the bayonet or a military despotism. It is impossible that a free and intelligent people can longer submit to such a state of things. They will not calmly stand by to see their liberties subverted, the prosperity and greatness of their country undermined, and the institutions bequeathed to them by the Fathers of the Republic wrested from them. They must see that the conservative and national principle of a liberal and progressive democracy are the only safeguards of the Republic. Gentlemen of the Convention—Your country looks to you to stay this tide of disorganization, violence and despotism. It will not look in vain when next November the roll shall be called, and when State after State shall respond by rallying around the broad banner of Democracy, on which in the future as in the past will be inscribed our undying motto, "The Union, the Constitution and the Laws." He nominated for temporary Chairman Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Palmer, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to return to you my most sincere acknowledgements for the high compliment you have chosen to confer upon my State, and the great honor you have bestowed upon me in the choice you have made, as the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that during the brief period I shall have occasion to discharge the duties of the chair, I shall bring to bear such ability as I may possess to discharge those duties with perfect fairness to all the States and to all the delegates. I do not regard myself as competent, and if I do I shall not regard it as my duty, in occupying the chair temporarily, to enter into any general discussion of the political situation of the day or to advise or seek to instruct this Convention in regard to the performance of its labors. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate you and to congratulate our country at large, that on this bright and beautiful anniversary of our nation's birth, once more a Convention of the Democracy of this country is assembled, in which all the States are represented, [prolonged applause,] and in which delegates from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, all come here and unite together to perform a great work for our common country. [Applause.] And permit me to express the hope that this fact may be an omen of a unity of sentiment in this Convention which shall enable you to produce such a work as will commend itself to the approval of the people of our whole country, and thus wrest it from the hand which seeks its destruction. [Applause.] Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have chosen to pay me, I shall have the pleasure of presenting to the Convention Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New-York.

Rev. Dr. Morgan offered prayer, it was resolved that the rules of the last Democratic Convention should govern the present one. Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, and the Convention, after much debate as to the propriety of holding an evening session, finally adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in the large hall of the Cooper Institute Saturday, and Gen. McClernand was appointed temporary Chairman.

Col. Lewis D. Campbell offered a resolution, calling upon the Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate of such known antecedents as would enable them consistently to vote for him, but after some discussion withdrew it for the present.

Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, was elected permanent Chairman, and made a speech. Committees on Resolutions, Finance, &c., were appointed, and the Convention was adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-day, when the delegates will assemble at Union-square, and be escorted thence to Cooper Institute by such of the veterans of this City as may desire to accompany them.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

The steamship *Bienville*, which left Havana July 1, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser A. T. Alexander has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

ST. DOMINGO.

Baez in Office—His Past Career and Chances of Permanency in Office—Probable Triumph of the Revolutionists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Puerto Plata, Friday, June 5, 1868.

The machinations of the opponents of this Government in foreign countries, as well as the bitter and continued hostility of the opposing political party throughout the Republic, partly explains why the men at the head of State affairs act with indecision. Baez and the members of the Convention have become so entangled in political questions that about the only thing that appears clear is that they have paid not the least heed or respect to the national will in their illegal steps toward the Dictatorship. When the revolution began at Monte Christi, Luciano, Ungria and others proclaimed Baez Dictator, cloaking the real position under the title of President. Afterward they instigated the people to endow him with supreme power.

The position of Salnave, upon whom Baez relied for efficacious aid in his movements toward the Dictatorship, failed to come to time, so Baez concluded to content himself with the Presidency. Upon the convening of the Convention, its members, pliant souls, urged by the necessity of arranging the matter of the Curacao loan, the sale of Samana, and other affairs of vital importance, indorsed Baez' views. The Convention recognized the loan and authorized Baez to raise $2,000,000 as he best might, framed a constitution in accordance with his desires, chose for him a kind of constitutional advisor, whose obedience of the mandates of his new master was servile, and, in fact, did all they could for Baez, and nothing for the true interests of the country. Finally, the Convention, in accordance, it said, with the legally expressed will of the great majority of the people, proclaimed Baez Dictator. Baez expressed himself much gratified at this token of confidence, but refused the Dictatorship, saying he would only be too happy to merit the title of Pacificator of the Republic only. Matters, however, did not stop at this point, for though the members of the Convention were willing to go any length in favor of Baez they could hardly give the name of Pacificator to the man who, in 1843-44-49 and '57, did more than any other to involve the Republic in domestic and foreign wars. Previous to adjourning the Convention conferred upon him the title of Grand Citizen of the Dominican Republic. A revolution against this state of affairs broke out in Cibao, under the direction of Gen. Polanco, and another in the South, originating in the arrival of Gen. Cabral at the frontiers. The power of the revolutionists increases daily, and although Baez has taken serious measures to counteract their steps, it is more than doubtful if he succeeds, the probabilities being that he will have ultimately to abandon his position. To those not intimately acquainted with the country, and its history it is difficult to explain why the Dominicans persist in placing Baez at the head of the State, and then soon thereafter break out in open opposition to his authority, desolate the Republic with civil war. The truth is, Baez has never been placed in power by the voluntary wishes of the majority of the inhabitants, but by force and a combination of circumstances. In 1849 the people elected Espaillat, who resigned, and then Baez came into office, backed with men and means by Gen. Santana. He owed the Presidency the second time to the intrigues of foreigners only. The third time Gen. Cabral placed him in the chair of State, and ousted him from it quite as readily when it became apparent that Baez wanted to push himself forward, his own aggrandisement being paramount to all the vital interests of the country. Now, too, Gen. Cabral has been the unwilling instrument used in hoisting Baez into the Presidential chair for the fourth time, for had Cabral continued to be governed by the sound principles that guided him at the beginning of his administration, such worn-out politicians as Ungria, Luciane and Caceres would never have excited the masses to an uprising. Baez has not been successful. Since his present accession to office Baez has expelled from the country over twenty of the most peaceable and prominent citizens of the Republic, has imprisoned many persons, even ladies, and the wives and sisters even of prominent men who were opposed to him have not been free from his persecutions. The last act of tyranny is a decree banishing all who abandoned the City of Puerto Plata to the revolutionists, as well as those who left the Republic with Gen. Cabral in January last. This arbitrary method of procedure renders the success of the revolutionists almost certain.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen—$850,371 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall June 27, arrived at this port yesterday, with the treasure indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST:

Lees & Waller	$208,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$69,836
A. Belmont & Co.	182,340	Moritz Meyer	65,400
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	118,260	Adelsdorfer & Co.	3,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	107,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	87,944	F. R. Baby	1,000
Total			$850,371

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Limeña* arrived on the 20th instant, from South American ports.

CHILI.

Congress opened its session on the 1st instant. The main topics upon which the message of the President touches, are the war with Spain and all that relates thereto, the affair of the corvettes and the electoral reform question. The President entertains no hope of any renewal of hostilities, and consequently recommends that the extraordinary powers granted him by the war statute of 1865 be revoked. The protest of the British merchants to the British Government on the subject of the departure of the Chilian corvettes and the Spanish iron-clad may need no further action so far as Chili is concerned, as no danger is to be apprehended of fresh hostilities. A full adherence to the measures proposed on the question of electoral reform is expressed by the President, and he recommends their adoption by Congress.

The United States steamer *Powhattan* arrived at Callao on the 4th instant.

BOLIVIA.

The Government has received a loan of $600,000 from Chili. President Malgalejo was in good health. Reports say that 10,000 rifles are daily expected to arrive at Cobija, as a war between Bolivia and Peru is imminent.

PERU.

The deaths from yellow fever have diminished but little, and the violence of the disease seems not at all abated. A correct estimate of the actual number of deaths cannot be arrived at, from the fact that the newspapers suppress the actual number.

Capt. Harris, of the British bark *Paraguay*, while in the port of Callao, committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. No cause is assigned for the rash deed.

Among the victims to the epidemic have been the British and French Consuls.

ECUADOR.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Province of Ambato on the 17th ult., at 1 o'clock, P. M., destroying life and property. It originated in a volcanic eruption of the Tunguragua or Sangis, (which of the two was not certain.) The Governor of Turnagai, Señor Martinez had sent an official account of the disaster to the Supreme Government. Several towns were completely destroyed, and the bridge at Socalon was so damaged that it is quite useless.

In the Provinces there was considerable sickness, mostly from yellow fever, the capital, however, was healthy.

NEW DOMINION.

Celebration of Dominion Day—An Extradition Case—Political Affairs—Reciprocal Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Saturday, July 4, 1868.

There was a time, and not long since, when the Americans resident in Canada celebrated Independence Day with all the spirit and *éclat* they were capable of; but for the past few years we have scarcely heard of the anniversary being observed at all. I cannot understand the cause, as there are many Americans in all our towns and cities, most of whom occupy important and influential positions. Fourth of July celebrations have come to an end among us, except, perhaps, at the Consulates, where the Consuls honor the day by hoisting the Stars and Stripes. Surely the American race cannot have degenerated on this side of the boundary line.

CELEBRATION OF DOMINION DAY.

Our people had a right jolly time of it in keeping the 1st of July, or Dominion Day, on its first anniversary. The proclamation of the Governor-General enjoined a due observance, and it was very faithfully complied with, at least, in this part of the Dominion. Business was everywhere suspended, shops closed and a grand gala day kept. Flags were unfurled to the breeze in the greatest profusion, and in many places decorations of evergreens might be seen; but this part of the observance was by no means general. The country people flocked into the towns dressed in their gayest attire, and by dawn the noisy fusilade of small arms began, but the Queen's birthday had evidently exhausted the pyrotechnic arrangements, and left the Canadian youth but little to do in the fire-cracker line on the natal day of the Dominion, and the demonstration in this respect was not important in its character. Processions had no part in the business; they are seemingly getting to be too old fogyish now that we have a confederacy. So people contented themselves with various modes of rejoicing. The military fired a *feu de joie* at the different barracks, but the volunteers took no part. Excursions and races were in vogue, and it appeared that, as the railways charged only a two-thirds fare, all who could go from the cities seized the opportunity of getting a mouthful of country air. The demonstrations all passed off without causing much bad feeling or unnecessarily exciting the participants in them, and they may be regarded as successful in their way.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

One G. H. Martin has just been given up by our Government to the United States, under the Extradition treaty, charged with robbing a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company on the Hudson River Railroad last Spring. The prisoner went into an exchange office at Hamilton, and offered a number of United States seven-thirty bonds for sale; the broker had seen a list of the bonds stolen from the Express messenger, and at once recognized the numbers as corresponding—as far as they went—with those offered. He declared them to be a portion of the stolen bonds, and sent for the Police. In the meantime Martin made off, but was closely watched, and seen to enter an unoccupied building where he had concealed the bonds, for none were found upon him when he was arrested. It required a long and close search to find the bonds, but they were found—some $2,500 in all. After several examinations the prisoner was finally committed to await the result of the application for his extradition, and he was sent over to Auburn a few days since. He expressed great surprise at the result and declared he had no expectation that he would be extradited. He is a desperate sort of character, and was well ironed before taken out of the jail.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

There is a calm again at the seat of the Dominion Government. The members of the Cabinet have been dispersed to their homes, and the quidnuncs in Ottawa are enjoying themselves in a sort of enforced idleness, occasionally sending out some vague rumor about Ministerial changes. Mr. Howland is not yet Governor of Ontario, and it disconcerts some folks amazingly, as they had endeavored to work up the public into a great state of excitement on the subject. Of course the appointment will be made just when the noise raised about it has subsided. Mr. Howland's opponents have industriously circulated the report that he would be appointed to-day—a fling which they intend derisively to apply to his nationality. So-called Reform papers glibly style him "Yankee Howland," and then strive to make the world believe that the objection to his appointment comes from the Conservatives. How very unfair.

In case of Mr. Howland's resignation of his seat in the Cabinet, it is rumored that his brother will be the Ministerial candidate for West York, the constituency that will then become vacant. The Opposition are expected to put forward Mr. Brown, but it is very doubtful if he would accept a nomination. His defeat in South Ontario at the last election had such a depressing effect upon him that he is not anxious to go into public life again.

The Intercolonial Railway still hangs fire, and all sorts of conjectures respecting it are freely indulged in; but it is, nevertheless, very generally understood that the selection will be in favor of the Major Robinson route. Why there is such a belief it is not easy to tell, unless it is to be conceded that Sir George E. Cartier has always to have his own way; and if he gets it this time the consequences may be more serious than he anticipates. There appears to be an utter want of decision in the Government; in truth, nothing is done satisfactorily just now, and the people naturally complain of the manner in which the administration of the country is carried on. Dissatisfaction is becoming rife, and the Nova Scotia difficulty will not be the only one the Ministry will have to contend against. The Premier is yielding too much to his old political associate, and the time has come when the country will insist that the domination of the French Canadians shall cease. Depend upon it the first Minister of the Dominion Cabinet is in great tribulation, on account of the unreasonable demands of the Quebec leader, and very little would force him to throw himself upon the country, as against Sir George E. Cartier.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

The reports from time to time submitted with reference to the reciprocity question, and the bills recently introduced by Messrs Beaman and Ramsey, lead the Canadian people to believe the United States really desire a renewal of reciprocal trade between the countries. Mr. Ramsey's bill is regarded as the nearest approach yet made to meet the views held upon the subject here; but it is not what would meet with general sanction. Joint action on the part of the two countries must be taken are anything definite can grow out of those attempts to renew reciprocity. There is a growing feeling among us in favor of a renewal of reciprocal trade, and matters are evidently shaping in the direction of its adoption at an early day.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.

Inquest by Coroner Keenan Over the Body of John Rylands—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Police Station, over the body of John Rylands, who was stabbed in Baxter street, on Saturday evening, by an Italian named Magaldo, as previously reported. The following evidence was elicited:

Margaret Dwyer, aunt of the deceased, testified that Rylands boarded at No. 28 Roosevelt-street; he left the house at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and when she heard he was dead, came to the Station House, and identified the remains.

Bernard Golden, of No. 22 Baxter-street, testified: I was standing at my own door at half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, when I noticed the deceased and the prisoner talking together; they spoke together about two minutes; when the deceased turned to go away, the prisoner drew a knife from his breast, and stabbed deceased on the right side; I followed the prisoner, when he made a pass at me, and afterward at a police officer, who came very soon after to arrest; there were two companions with the prisoner when he stabbed the deceased; the deceased, just before he was stabbed, called the prisoner "bugger," but I don't know what else passed between them; I know of no difficulty between them.

Peter Scanlan, of No. 23 Roosevelt-street, testified: Deceased and I came up together through Baxter-street; when he got opposite where he worked he walked across the street, obliquely, toward the prisoner, who was with some other Italians; deceased stepped up toward them and spoke to them; I don't know what he said; presently I saw the prisoner with a knife when deceased turned to go away; he had taken a couple of steps away when the prisoner stabbed him in the left side, in the upper part of the back, below the shoulder; deceased ran across the street, where he fell and expired.

Frederick W. Harris, of No. 28 Baxter-street, testified: Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, I was stepping from my store door, when I saw deceased a few feet from me; he was running across the street, and the prisoner ran after him and stabbed him in the upper part of the body; deceased fell to the sidewalk; the prisoner passed around and ran away. There were a number of men after him, including three officers.

Officer Hugh Mooney, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified: I arrested the accused, who turned upon me and attempted to stab me also; he had a bloody knife in his hand at the time.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of deceased, and found a wound back of the shoulder-blade, the weapon had passed inward and downward, severing the descending aorta; death evidently was instantaneous.

The jury rendered a verdict as follows:

That John Rylands, the deceased, came to his death from a stab wound at the hands of Donado Magaldo, in Baxter-street near Chatham, on the 4th of July, 1868.

The prisoner, Magaldo, was accordingly committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury, and he was locked up in the Tombs. He denied the charge, despite the evidence taken by the Coroner.

Disgraceful Disturbance at a Fenian Picnic on the Fourth.

During Saturday afternoon the festive proceedings at a Fenian picnic held at the Bellevue Gardens, foot of East Eightieth-street, were disturbed by a disgraceful fight. The picnic was largely attended, there being nearly three thousand persons on the ground, and the disturbance began among some "soldiers" belonging to the so-called Fourth Fenian Regiment and some of the citizens assembled, though the cause of the difficulty could not be ascertained. The scene of the conflict was the restaurant building on the grounds, and the contest was a warm one. The Twenty-third Precinct Police were summoned, and Sergt. Brooks soon made his appearance with a squad of men, and they succeeded in clearing the house of all combatants, and partially restored order. The rioters made a sudden rush upon the Police as they were leaving the restaurant, closed up, with the evident intention of entering the premises and driving the Police force from the grounds. Sergt. Brooks was hit on the head with a musket in the hands of one of the Fenian soldiers, and knocked down. He soon regained his feet, however, and received a second attack from two soldiers who were armed with sword and gun. At this critical stage of the proceedings Capt. Hutchings, of the Twenty-third Precinct, made his appearance on the battle-ground with the reserves, when the rioters were vigorously attacked by the reinforced Police, and dispersed with several broken heads among them. The Police remained in the Gardens until the picnic party separated, in sufficient force to prevent any further disturbance.

Audacious Outrage at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken—A Picnic Party Set Upon and Robbed.

On the evening of the Fourth of July, a party consisting of Daniel Spencer and wife, Edward Hogan and his sister Frances, of No. 15 Wooster-street, New-York, accompanied by five friends, went on a moonlight picnic to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. About 11 o'clock P. M., a man named Edwd. Torpey and three companions, as is alleged, came up and representing that they were Policemen, charged the party with being disorderly, and threatened to arrest them. Torpey seized Miss Hogan by the arm and forcibly led her away from her companions, when, espying a diamond ring on her finger, he said that if she would give it to him he would let her go. By this time Miss Hogan's brother got away from the other three ruffians and came up to protect his sister, when Torpey drew a policeman's club from his sleeve and knocked him down by a blow on the back and then kicked him. While this was going on, another of the gang dragged away Daniel Spencer and compelled him to pay over the sum of $10, and another of the young women was also assaulted. Screams and alarms were then made, which brought to the assistance of the terrified and outraged party Officers Kivlin and Dooley, who were fortunately at the upper end of their beats in Hoboken, and upon their approach the ruffians fled.

After an unsuccessful search the officers accompanied the party to Hoboken, where they saw and identified Torpey, and the officers took him into custody and conveyed him to the cells. The prisoner, who is an extraordinarily powerful man, became enraged, and in his mad fury wrenched off one of the hinges of the iron door to his cell. Yesterday forenoon the parties above mentioned appeared before Recorder Pope and made affidavit to the statement as herein given, upon which the prisoner was committed to the County Jail without bail for trial on a charge of robbery.

Torpey is a resident of Hoboken, and acts as a special Policeman at one of the hotels near the Bremen docks, and at 10 o'clock that night had delivered up his shield to Sergt. Ring, at the Police Station, as is the daily custom.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNUEBERWINDLICHE MAECHTE. A Novel of Germany and America. By HERMAN GRIMM.

To the large class of readers who never pretend to read any lengthy works except DICKENS', the idea of wading through a thousand pages of a German romance will seem simply preposterous. Many have no time, and many more *think* they haven't. But now when business is dull and the streets dusty, and all the world looks tired, as if it ought to stop and rest, and each one feels himself the very tiredest of all, and finally resolves to get away into the freshness and fullness of a still life, that is rich enough to give a little of its superfluous strength, then the question is not so much of time as of material with which to fill up these golden weeks, for the Americans, better than any other people personate GOETHE's idea that rest is not idleness but change.

In a multiplicity of words is often expressed a delicacy of shade in thought and feeling of which terseness is incapable, and none learn this better than authors who live under a *régime* where words are weapons. If *Unüberwindliche Mächte* is called "Summer reading," it is not because it ranks among light literature, but, in the sense in which CHARLES KINGSLEY recommends his *Glaucus*, because it is work worthy of the time. It discusses just those questions of political and social life which are best comprehended at a little distance, and toward which every mind naturally turns when transiently deprived of the excitement of actual participation.

Two classes of German novelists, perhaps more than any others, have obtained a widespread reputation within the last few years, the historical and the social: the former represented by LOUISA MUHLBACH, better known, and far better read, in America than at home, and FANNY LEWALD, the truer representative of the class; and the latter by GUSTAV FREITAG, FREIDRICH SPIELHAGEN and now HERMAN GRIMM, all three of whom write with power, earnestness and clear-sightedness, but still as if a heavy hand either of fate or Government were oppressing them, thus giving us discussions without conclusions, or with those which we must often regard as illogical, or as the conciliatory rather than the real deductions of the authors. Then, too, novel writers have a way of disposing of difficulties which, unfortunately, is not in harmony with real life, and of this privilege both GRIMM and SPIELHAGEN avail themselves, though GRIMM in somewhat lesser degree. They paint true characters, characters that we instinctively recognize as drawn from real life, and to whom we are glad to have been introduced, and we follow them with growing interest through a few years of development and struggle with human passions and human faults, but just when they have arrived at that stage where something really fruitful of result is required, a convenient shot from an assassin, or some untoward accident, solves the author's difficulties, but leaves us in doubt as to whether the sudden deaths, and consequent want of entire satisfactoriness in the plot, may not be attributable to a fear of the same power which operates to produce the blank columns of the Frankfort *Zeitung*.

Recognizing the correctness of the principles on which the Government of the New World is founded, and lamenting the errors of the German system, and the ignorance which characterizes everything alien as uncultivated, GRIMM attempts to enlighten his countrymen with regard to American life and politics in a way that shall be at once popular with the masses, and not held contraband by the Government. If LABOULAY's *Paris in America*, which was written with the same view, was successful, GRIMM's work certainly is. The German restricts himself more closely to facts, and holds a tighter rein upon his imagination than the Frenchman, and, as a consequence, both the virtues and eccentricities of our people are less overdrawn. Slight topographical errors occur, as they always must, when an author attempts to describe a place he has never seen; but the reader will be surprised, not by these, but by the wonderful correctness which distinguishes the work as a whole, and by the rare acuteness which could so accurately comprehend and delineate the characteristics of a nation, the key to which he has obtained only by study, and the disjointed and seldom impartial accounts of travelers. He treats his characters justly, but tenderly, like a man too well acquainted with his kind to expect or desire perfection. His large human nature renders him sympathetic, and the reader will often find himself almost equally interested in both sides of a question, and unconsciously understanding and half experiencing feelings which his judgment would have voted absurd; while his charity grows toward others in recognizing a portrait of himself drawn only too faithfully, but despite the fact that it is utterly without pique or sarcasm, none too flatteringly. Nevertheless, the author cordially recognizes American excellence, and even makes it the medium through which to express his own convictions. Take as a specimen the following, which he puts into the mouth of a German-American cosmopolitan, the subject being the father of the heroine:

"Her father belonged to those men who are found only by us, although he was a German. You know, where, as in America, life grants such full freedom, and where for fifty years and more all the ragamuffins of the Old World have been sent to us by cargoes, so to speak, and where, besides the unrestrained existence manifests an energy in good or evil entirely different from anything thought possible in this country, it needs strong pillars to preserve the equilibrium of power, and such men we possess, thank God. The State really leans on such men. Why have we stood firmly during the last war, when any other nation would have lost its balance, and snapped like a ship without ballast? It was because we had such men who held us upright. When the worst came to the worst they said, "Only do not lose courage," and the whole land believed them, and no one thought again of surrender. These are men, not of iron, but of steel. These are men, known of all, private men, but as I said, pillars which support the edifice, or better, the anchors on which the great ship lies safely. When everything else surges back and forth, they hold firmly. These are servants such as Moses, who led the Israelites through the Red Sea and the Wilderness."

Or the following, a German's portrait of an American lady:

"So full of deep feeling, but without sentimentality, so rich in experience, so sincere in regard to the great questions which agitate the world, without a thought of being anything herself, and yet without the timidity that would have prevented her joining in if it had seemed needful to her. Of her country she spoke as of a vast family, and each individual fate interested her of course. In Germany it would have been said that the lady mixed herself in politics, in social questions, in things which concerned only men, to which pertained knowledge in which women were lacking, and which they were not suited to acquire, but she troubled herself little as to what name should be given to her activity, or whether she dared understand or not, she informed herself. She was acquainted with all the interests of her country, and sought daily to explore them deeper. She read her papers as if they were reports sent from home, especially for her as for each. Of the parties she spoke with the most discriminating knowledge, as of the moving interests of her own household. And all without pretension, but with the natural practical understanding of a human being who enlists all his abilities in that which interests him. She could not understand those who had retired with the decision, let things go, they do not concern me; and it had most astonished her in Germany that everyone had ingenious reasons for not troubling themselves about public interests, especially in departments in which, according to her opinion, one could not live in a country as citizen without participating."

But the scene changes, a sudden resolution sends Mrs. Forster and her daughter back to America, and now, after a two years' sojourn abroad, Emmy feels that,

"The brilliant society which assembled in her mother's house did not correspond to that which she had learned to know in Europe, and especially in Germany. The Americans handled subjects of intellectual intercourse too much like imported wares, which they compared with other commodities of equal or perhaps higher value. The genuine feeling with which people in Germany gave themselves up to the discussion of questions of higher culture was lacking. They failed to realise that in these directions only could the highest and noblest side of humanity be developed. There was no originality; all was imitation of European patterns, imitations often made with extraordinary success, but never genuine creations. Imitation even in the enthusiasm for them. As Emmy sat among these people, she must ever think of Germany and of the earnestness and deep veneration with which intellectual productions were fostered there. If one should ask these New-Yorkers to tell truly what lay nearest their hearts, even those who were esteemed the most celebrated musicians and authors gave an answer that had little to do with art. The result, the number of copies sold—money and glory—these were the incentives to all action. And yet the men were more agreeable to her than the women. One-sidedness is nothing disparaging in men, and is almost missed when wanting. At least, it argues no weakness if public interests seem to them more important than art and science. But she found unendurable the manner in which each of her former companions had worked herself into one *rôle*, and occupied herself in that to the exclusion of everything outside. The one was the handsome woman, whose only care was to make a more brilliant appearance than others, the second the intellectual, the third the pious, the fourth the benevolent, the fifth the domestic, the sixth the theologian, the seventh the philosophical, the eighth the literary, the ninth the musical, and each interested only in herself and in the narrow circle of her especial society, the only ambition of each to retain the reputation she had won in the one direction. Each had her hunting grounds where she alone hunted, and in their intercourse carefully guarded against encroaching upon another's beat. Emmy was notified that it was expected of her to indicate the game on which she intended to shoot. It was open to her to come out as an artist or as an art connoisseur or as a traveler whose enthusiasm had been especially aroused over Paris, Rome or Berlin; whatever it were she should make a choice. But Emmy held back, and soon, like an animal for which zoölogy gives no Latin name, she was set aside in the great catalogue of society as peculiar and not to be classified."

In the meantime the young Count, the hero of the story, and Emmy's lover, who has followed them across the ocean under circumstances far from commonplace, begins to take his first observations of New-York life from the windows of the Astor House. His impressions of the City are more penetrating than flattering:

"The entire design from a bird's eye view looked wretched and parsimonious. Everything together seemed to bear the stamp of a necessity for cheapness, as if it had been known exactly for how many years it was desired to build each house in order to pull it down then and build a new one; precisely as one lays aside a coat after so long a time and instead of having it mended buys another of later pattern. A dreadful feeling of dull strangeness came over Anthon. He had seen Paris and Naples and a host of cities between these. Each one bore its peculiarity, its striking attribute, its national type, but here was nothing peculiar in the groundwork, and yet as a whole it was strange in the most disagreeable sense. The spectacle was tasteless and absurd and because so colossal in addition, something diabolical lay in it at the same time. It seemed to him impossible that peaceful families should live in these houses. The heat and noise stifled him. He let down the curtains and threw himself on the sofa, and again gazed on the three ships on the wall and the plaster President on the wardrobe."

It must be remembered, however, that this was in Midsummer, and that the author makes due allowances. The whole of the chapters devoted to the hero's American life are remarkably well drawn, and no American can complain of want of justice. The discussion as to what constitutes a modern gentleman and the living examples he met here, finally convince the Count that this is, after all, the only true order of nobility, and in spite of his sixteen ancestors, he compares himself unfavorably with a genuine warm-hearted American gentleman. Of course he meets with the usual misfortune of having his money stolen; the suddenness of his departure had prevented his taking out letters of credit, and his adventures in consequence, especially his visit to the Prussian Consul, show better than any amount of didactic writing the difference between the people of the Old and New World in quick-wittedness and latent resources. Later, he meets the aged philosopher who is supposed to personate EMERSON, and our German Count whose full sympathies have always been enlisted for everything conservative, and to whom the Northerners had been all that the most extreme Southern views had painted them, is found listening with enthusiasm to the expression of views of which a few concluding sentences will give the key-note:

"Notice what takes place daily, continued he (Wilson.) Almost every week brings trains of emigrants. As a whole they have neither been educated to govern themselves, as is evident, nor yet are they willing nor fit to obey, for this is what they have fled. And what is the result? Many are ruined; but the majority of these people become transformed into intelligent citizens who learn to curb themselves like the remainder, and help to restrain the scum, of which nothing can ever be made. You will say there is room here, therein lies the secret; but if you should empty out these cargoes of men on any other shore where there was room enough, even more than here, do you believe they would organize themselves? But, in the meantime, you are a complete people, and we are as yet almost no people. With you the individual knows and learns more; he is held to it, and has unmeasurably easier opportunity to learn; but you dwell in an old house that you must prop and mend, for if it should fall no shelter would remain, and the beaver instinct, that builds another, is wanting. We live under tents that sway back and forth with every gust of wind, but which, if the storm should tear them down in the morning, we should have set up again long before the evening, and which we carry with us into the wilderness, transforming it into inhabited land. You have calm, elegance, art, intelligence; we, temporarily, nothing but vitality and self-reliance. We boldly boast of the good will of destiny, and leave our borders without defence. Germans, English, Irish, Africans and French come to us in confused masses, and before long they join and mingle. When, in olden times, the present peoples of Europe rushed together, and the different nationalities flowing into each other, formed a turgid mixture of elements like the strata of mud left as the *débris* of an inundation, it required centuries to separate it into clear water and fruitful lands. Such a condition is ours to-day. With us the separation lies in the future; but how securely we dare await it! Of that I think, not of to-day, when I speak of America; of the time when four hundred millions shall live here instead of forty, all reading and thinking, all striving forward, and all Asia long ago subjugated by them. Then will our true culture have its beginning. To-day it is only noise and confusion."

This Wilson is to the story what Dr. Wentworth is to *Norwood*. It is through him that the author elucidates his own convictions, and when he finally advises a young and talented German to remain at home because his country "needs all its strength," and to retake the title which he has once laid down, "if by so doing he could be useful in his fatherland," saying: "If I felt that I were needed in America it would be all the same to me, if it were really of importance to my country whether I love the title of a freedman or of an Emperor; they might forsooth call me by what name they pleased,"—one feels that it is not so much EMERSON's ideas as his own that the author wishes to impress upon his countrymen.

But it is after all in Germany that GRIMM is most at home, and the results experienced and anticipated from the last war form the true inspiration of the work. If the conversation of his Americans is perhaps sometimes a little stereotyped to us, that of his Germans is original and persuasive. Many a heart will be stirred to enthusiasm when reading the glowing words of a dying soldier wounded in the battle of Sadowa. His descriptions are frequently thrilling and possessed of a rare pathos, and one cannot but lay down the book with the conviction that its author has done something toward hastening on the realization of that dream of the future, the United Germany, of which her poets have sung for centuries.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY. By JOHN FOSTER KIRK. Vol. III. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT.

In this volume Mr. KIRK brings to a close the life of his hero, following closely, as before, all the incidents of his eventful military career. He resumes his narrative at the year 1474, when CHARLES, though apparently in the zenith of his power and renown, was already threatened by dangers against which not even the wealth and resources of his possessions, or the qualities which gained for him the epithet associated with his name, could enable him to contend successfully. And he closes it, three years later, with the story of "The Last Battle," and we read in his final pages how the body of the sovereign of rich and wide territories was discovered in a frozen ditch, stripped naked, disfigured by the halberds of Swiss mercenaries, mutilated by wolves, and surrounded by the corpses of a dozen of his most faithful companions in arms in similar plight. It is a brief period, that in which the closing scenes of CHARLES' life are comprised, but it is full of deep and varied interest. Beset on every side, contending at once against the power of the Empire, the craft of LOUIS XI., and the new and formidable foe that, subsidized by French gold, assailed him from the Alps; with his subjects in the Low Countries indifferent to his fortunes, and loath to bestir themselves in his aid, and with England, his only ally, ready to abandon him after a mere show of an invasion of France, nothing but his own military genius and audacity, and the *prestige* of his name, enabled him so long to struggle against fate and to inspire his enemies with fear until the very last. No wonder that Mr. KIRK, even more than before, should have yielded to natural sympathy with a hero fighting so gallantly against such odds. In fact, Mr. KIRK's work, though in many respects fulfilling the conditions of a history in the strict sense of the term, is really that which its title implies it to be—a biography, or rather a monograph of an individual who played an important part in contemporary history. Mr. KIRK does not aim at writing a history of Western Europe, or even of France, Burgundy and the Empire, in the full sense of the word. He takes CHARLES of Burgundy as his hero, and tells the story of his life.

The incidents of that life are, of course, inseparably connected with the great historical events of the day, but it is simply as they affect his hero that Mr. KIRK regards them, not in their relation one to another, or in their collective bearings. He does not enter into the study of the great generating forces of history then at work, such as those involved in the struggle between monarchy and the feudal system which ended in the disruption of the latter; forces of which even CHARLES himself was but the unconscious agent. He spares no labor in unveiling to his readers the delicate machinations of statecraft which influenced the fate of his hero, and in doing so he enters into the domain of general European history as far as is necessary for his purpose.

We cannot now follow Mr. KIRK through his animated narrative of the three years' campaigning which preceded CHARLES' overthrow and death. Commencing with the first campaign in the Jura, and the taking of Héricourt, Mr. KIRK describes with minuteness and lucidity all the scenes in the military drama that ended on the fatal field of Nancy. CHARLES' success at Neuss over a gathering of the Imperial vassals and their retainers, such as had not been assembled for two centuries, the abortive invasion of France by the English, the conquest of Lorraine, and the long and disastrous campaign against the Swiss, are all analysed with clearness, and described with vigor. Mr. KIRK, it is scarcely necessary to add, is not disposed to be sparing in his exposure of the sordid motives which impelled the Swiss to take the part in the conflict which they did, and which so largely influenced the fate of CHARLES. The materials for this portion of his work, however, are derived entirely from Swiss archives, and there can be little doubt that his main charge against the Swiss—that they took the field against their former ally solely through the influence of French gold at Berne and the other more powerful cantons—is well-founded. As to his accusations of brutality and bloodthirstiness in this mode of conducting warfare, Mr. KIRK's facts are doubtless well-established, but we scarcely think he makes sufficient allowance for the spirit of the age. It is true that the Swiss were not imbued with that spirit of chivalry on which the French and Burgundians prided themselves; but even chivalry itself was not such a softener of the horrors of war as to render the conduct of the Swiss inexcusable in comparison.

We regret that we cannot speak in unreserved terms of praise of Mr. KIRK's style. As long as he confines himself to narrative and unadorned description, it has many and great merits, among which those of clearness and simplicity are prominent. But when he attempts a strain of philosophical moralizing on the vanity of human ambition, or similar subjects, he is very apt to become turgid or feeble, or both, and his style becomes disfigured by a certain redundancy which makes it decidedly wearisome. Clear as his descriptions of localities and battle-fields are, too, he does not possess the real art of literary scene-painting—the power, we mean, of interspersing a narrative of events with artistic touches, which at once bring the scene to the mind's eye, more by suggestion than by actual representation. He is too apt to fall into the error of commencing, for example, with a lavish introduction of scenic effects, conveyed in stilted language, and then dropping at once to the most prosaic record of events. Take the following example:

"We came back to Switzerland—that land to which the feet so gladly turn, and where the heart once naturalized abides forever. But it is not of you, O Mountains, O Lake, O Beauty, in which are the images of all beauty, though in your presence and beneath your spell human contentions are hushed or forgotten—it is of them, not of you, that we must speak!

When the French King, as related in a previous chapter," &c., &c.

Now this is simply a *purpureus pannus*, not very artistically sewed on. One has to take one's Alpine scenery at a mouthful, and then read about the campaign as if it had taken place in the marshes of Holland. It is like hearing *Guillaume Tell* recited after hearing Rossini's overture and looking at a picture of the gathering of the Cantons.

But Mr. KIRK's work possesses merits enough of a sterling kind to render dwelling on such minor faults an ungracious task. He has taken one of the most prominent and characteristic types of the warrior monarch of the middle ages, and has faithfully traced his career from his adoption of his proud motto, "*Ie l'ay emprins—bien en advienne!*"—afterwards inscribed on his tomb in Bruges—until his death on the battle-field. He has spared no pains in documentary research or in conscientiously verifying his authorities, and to all such laborers in the field of history, honor is fairly due.

—*All for Greed*, by the Baroness BLAZE DE BURY, and *Linda Tressel*, by the author of *Nina Balatka*, are reproduced from *Littell's Living Age* by the publisher of that periodical, in which they first appeared in this country. Both are well written and very readable.

—*Highland Rambles: A Poem.* By WM. B. WRIGHT. (Boston: ADAMS & Co.) Those who read and admire TUPPER, Dr. HOLLAND, and other poets of that sort, will find no difficulty in reading and admiring *Highland Rambles*; others will probably fail of doing either.

—*January and June*, by B. F. TAYLOR, is the title of a collection of newspaper sketches, well enough in their way and in their place, but hardly worth publishing in book form. The volume is published by OAKEY & MASON.

—*Dickens' Works.*—TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published two more volumes of their illustrated autograph edition of DICKENS' works, containing *Oliver Twist*, *Sketches in Italy*, *American Notes*, *Barnaby Rudge* and *Hard Times*.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, have added to their beautiful Globe edition of BULWER's works: *Leiler* and *The Pilgrims of the Rhine*, in one volume, and *What will he do with It?* in two volumes.

—*Lake George.* By B. F. DE COSTA. (New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.) This little volume forms a very complete guide book for the lake and the surrounding country. It is published in very neat form.

—*Irish Homes and Irish Hearts*, by FANNY TAYLOR, (Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE,) is a gushing book on Ireland, very nicely written, and which ought to be popular with Irish readers.

—CARLETON & Co. have published *Rose Mather: A Tale of the War*; by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, author of several very popular novels; and *Cousin Paul*, a novel, by JESSIE GLENN.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have added *The Bride of Lammermoor* and *The Fair Maid of Perth* to their handsome edition of the Waverley Novels.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

The Public Debt Incurred by the Democratic Party—Seymour's Complaints—His Statements—Cost of the Government, and Why—The West will Reply to Mr. Seymour.

THE BEECHES, 1868.

On the 25th of June the late Gov. SEYMOUR made a speech on the political and financial aspects of the country. In that speech he says that the coming political controversy is to be settled by the "thoughtful" men of the country and by the "industrial" and "property-holding" classes. Now, if there were any classes as such in the country, to whom I would confidently appeal for a verdict against Gov. SEYMOUR and his party, these are the ones. Let us begin with thoughtful men. What party in the country is it whose leading men and candidates for the Presidency propose to issue an unlimited quantity of paper currency to pay off the National debt? What party in the country was it whose pro-slavery and States rights doctrines brought on the war and incurred that debt? What party was it whose sympathy with rebels, sustained their hopes and prolonged the war? What party was it which, the other day, in Congress, voted solidly against the admission of the Southern States? And if they had the power, would prevent their return to the Union? What party is it that, for three long years, has proclaimed that the readmission of the Southern States was necessary to the peace and prosperity of the Union, and to-day promptly votes against that admission? What party is it that, having proclaimed negro suffrage the very last element of revolution and Jacobinism, has just now been offering itself to a candidate whose leading idea and principle is negro suffrage? What party is it that, having conducted the nation to the very verge of total destruction, from which it was rescued only by the best blood of the country, has now the impudence to claim a restoration to power? Who was Governor of New-York when the draft riots occurred, burning orphan asylums and threatening the destruction of the City? Was it a Republican or a Democrat? Let us have some honest dealing in this matter. A good deal is allowable to politicians, and I would no more take away their liberty of tongue than I would the poet's license. But is there a fair, honest-minded Democrat in this land who will deny that the State rights doctrine of the South was the doctrine of the Democratic Party. That the party denied the right of coercion, that it supported slavery, and that in consequence of these doctrines the war was brought on, and the debt incurred of which he complains? Yes; the whole of that debt was a debt made by the Democratic Party; and if the country is now paying taxes and incurring extraordinary expenses on that account, it is that the Democratic Party being in power was the cause—the sole cause—of those expenses. I don't know what character Gov. SEYMOUR bears for honor and honesty in New-York, but I am quite sure that the "thoughtful" men of the country won't estimate him very highly.

But Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends say, "Oh! the war is over, we don't want to talk about that. Why don't the Republicans conduct the Government more economically and pay off the debt?" Well, why don't they? Will Governor SEYMOUR go to the next Democratic meeting and tell the people honestly, that, in three years only, the Republicans *have* paid off more than two hundred millions of the public debt? Will he tell them that they have taken off the extraordinary taxes from manufacturing industry? Will he tell them that they are striving their utmost to make his Democratic whisky cheats pay a fair tax? Will he tell them that the Democratic Party, by supporting JOHNSON, has maintained and encouraged the frauds on the revenue? Will he tell them one word of the truth on this subject?—or, will he continue to prevaricate and misrepresent upon every fact and idea connected with the conduct of the Democratic Party and the problems of finance? He will do just what he did do in his speech—becloud, exaggerate or misrepresent every fact connected with the subject. I will take Mr. SEYMOUR's statement at wholesale, and change not a figure, in order to show what a Democratic orator can do, especially if he professes to be a decent one, a white-washed one, such as adorned respectable Jewish society about 1835 years ago. Here is his principal statement:

"Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of LEE, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of Government will be, by official reports and estimates, $820,390,208. Up to July 1, 1869, by the estimates of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be $197,973,366, making the cost of Government for four years, $1,018,363,574. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of Government during the four years before the war (leaving out interest on debt) was $256,226,414. This shows that the Republicans have spent in a time of peace, four dollars where the Democrats spent one."

This is three years; and now for a little truth on the text:

1. After LEE's surrender, there were a million of men in arms, and the Government proceeded to discharge them as rapidly as it could; and no men were ever more energetic in any business than STANTON and GRANT were in disbanding the army. But in spite of the utmost energy it was a year, and, in the case of thousands, sometimes two years before they could be discharged. In that time pay, forage and transportation had to go on for the troops not yet discharged, and an immense amount was paid out in that way.

2. In the meantime Gov. SEYMOUR's rebel friends' moderate advice and help of his special friend JOHNSON, were for half the time elapsed in a state of *quasi* rebellion, and down to the present moment, with the Kuklux-Klan, are murdering and robbing every loyal man, white or black, they can lay hands on. I have just seen an account of three or four murders in that way. Now let "thoughtful" men, of whatever party, say whether the Government should try to preserve peace and order in the South or not. I take it every humane man will say it ought. But it is impossible to do it without forces distributed throughout that country. A considerable amount of money was required for this, and as a Republican I am willing to take my share of the responsibility of keeping the South at peace, and preserving loyal whites and blacks from the hands of assassins.

3. But the expense of this was far less than that of the Indian war, (which was caused solely because the Pacific Road was not finished many years ago, as it ought to have been) and was not because the Democratic Party was too narrow minded to do it. It was undertaken by the Republicans.

4. Both these classes of expense were not as great as the losses in the whisky revenue, which was caused by the Democratic support of JOHNSON.

5. The army is reduced to only thirty thousand active men, and is smaller than it really ought to be, and the least it can be with safety.

These are specimens of the failure of Mr. SEYMOUR to give any fair or any intelligible account of the finances; but they may be left to the farmers and mechanics of this country, who make up the great body of the people, and who will teach Mr. SEYMOUR that they are not quite so easily imposed upon as the mobs he is accustomed to address from the Sixth Ward of New-York.

He is pleased to make a doleful whine over what the West has to suffer! The West is peaceful, prosperous and happy. It has not yet discovered its sufferings, and is in no way grateful for Mr. SEYMOUR's sympathies. He will hear from the West quite as soon as he wants to. The West will give, with the exception of Kantucky, a nearly unanimous electoral vote for GRANT, and dispense with any further services of the Democratic leader in its cause.

Mr. SEYMOUR talks of the "industrial interests" of the country. When did the Democratic Party ever favor the manufacturers? What manufacturing interest is indebted to them for support? And, where would the tariff be if they were in power? The tariff now produces double the revenue it did under Democratic administrations. If the Democratic Party were in power would they allow it to stand?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

A Living Pantheon and Its Inmates—M. de Lamartine—Victor Hugo—M. Guizot—M. Thiers—M. Berryer—Count de Montalembert—M. Saint-Beuve—M. Prevost-Paradol—Emile Augier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 19, 1868.

The other day I called the French Academy a "living Pantheon." Let us take a look at some of its statues before they pass away.

One of its grandest figures, and one which really plays the *rôle* of statue, is LAMARTINE.

In the French Academy or elsewhere certain members *only just get in*; others *more than get in*. The first feel honored by their admission, and consent to do most of the work; the second honor the Academy by their presence, and only play the parts of figure-heads. Of the latter is LAMARTINE.

LAMARTINE rarely honors the Academy with his presence, and now, alas! that his grand intelligence is dying out—for LAMARTINE is in his dotage—he never more will cross the threshold of the sacred temple.

Never did there live a more complex character to vex historians and intrigue the critics. Proud of his *noblesse*, and yet willing to beg; conferring princely gifts on his poor tenants, and looking to the rest of mankind to reimburse him; boasting of his aristocratic descent, while waving the flag of the Republic; the prince of theorists in politics and a quack in practice—LAMARTINE is the enigma of his time.

Generous to himself, he has allowed his friends to convince him that his famous speech at the Hotel de Ville saved France from a second Reign of Terror, and he is indignant that the State does not pay his two millions of debt for it. He boasted of America and her institutions till the day that she followed the example of France and refused to subscribe money for the liquidation of his debts. His spite even betrayed him into the writing of an unjust and abusive article against the United States for their intervention in the French scheme of imperializing Mexico. This was his last political act—as it ought to have been. Politicians who knew him best had least to do with him. He was a sort of fire-brand that parties threw back from one to the other, because all were alike afraid to trust themselves to him.

But of LAMARTINE as a poet we could write pages and find our enthusiasm still vigorous. No man was ever more happily endowed for the field of fancy, and no one will leave a more pleasing impression on his contemporaries. Chaste in sentiment, amorous of the beautiful, the grand and the true, capable of the highest conceptions, powerful in expression, one loves and feels drawn toward him at the very first page. But his style is nevertheless contemplative; he does not enter, notwithstanding his vigorous verb, into the heart of things. He has not lived what he writes; his knowledge is superficial; he follows only his imagination; but his instincts are generous, his conceptions lofty, his improvisations the highest perfection of eloquence in poetry, his style graceful and seductive, and one follows him as he follows the cadences of a voluptuous and cadences strain of music.

Since the death of his wife, three or four years ago, we no longer see LAMARTINE about the streets. His lyre is hung up, his great soul is dying out. The tall form is growing thinner and more crooked, and we no longer recognize in him the elegant, and erect, and vigorous LAMARTINE of the days of the Republic. His *Cours Literraires* go on uninterrupted, but they are made up from matter long ago prepared for the Press. The illustrious poet spends half of his time at his house in the Rue Cambacéres, and half at the house at Passy, built for him by the city of Paris. He is surrounded by some relatives of a younger generation and by some faithful old friends.

Another of the statues of the Academy is VICTOR HUGO. He, too, shines by his absence. He clings to his island home at Guernsey, and refuses to be comforted. Long ago amnestied for the events of '50, he still pouts, and declares he will never return to France so long as the present dynasty reigns. Is it parade or sincerity? Probably a little of both. He is comfortably installed on the island; he has a large house on the sea-shore, with a magnificent view of the other islands, and even of the shores of France; he is a *Grand Seigneur* where he lives, and people make pilgrimages to look at the house he lives in. Would you believe it? he has even the royal habit of allowing the public to visit certain portions of his house at certain hours of the day, and finally as the supreme of happiness, to peep through a window at his back while at work in his library! To have seen VICTOR HUGO at work at *Les Miserables*, or the *Toilers of the Sea*, is therefore to count hereafter as an event in a common mortal's life.

VICTOR HUGO is but 65 years of age, and is yet capable of much work. He is not nervous, like LAMARTINE, and will not wear out so soon. His presence is much missed at the Academy. In a body which unites every type and mould of mind in the upper fields of literature, the architectural or sculptural type fills an important place, and this place is VICTOR HUGO's. There is none other like him in the Academy. His poetry is a rounded column of virgin marble, his prose a finished corinthian column. LAMARTINE's verses flow from a glowing imagination. VICTOR HUGO's from a hard, mathematical mind, which whips and moulds the words into forms of astonishing simplicity. The one charms and intoxicates, the other astonishes and overwhelms. The one is a genius, the other a prodigious talent.

One of the working men of the Academy is M. GUIZOT. Born in 1787, he is now 81 years of age. He is one of the greenest old men of the Academy, and comes nearer realizing M. FLOUREN's long-life system than did its inventor himself. Medium size, slim and straight, white hair and skin, sunken cheeks, a bright eye, M. GUIZOT is the type of the austere, old-school gentleman. Some one has given the following etymological definition of his name: "GUIZOT—*Aiguisé*: a puritan statesman, a statesman puritan, a name and character cold, sharp and cutting as steel." M. GUIZOT is in effect a Protestant of the Puritan type, cold, severe, for himself as well as for others—a Christian by his head more than by his heart, who makes of Christianity an institution parallel with the civil law, and therefore useful in the regulation of men's actions toward each other. It is this philosophical view of the church and its mission that leads him to support the temporal power of the Pope, to the disgust of his Protestant brethren.

But one must see the cold, elegant old man in the tribune of the Academy. His diction is perfection itself; his voice grave and sonorous. By his voice alone he makes himself respected. He does not talk at his audience; he launches apparently his grand ideas, his cold philosophy, his apparisms as cutting as a sword, above the heads of his hearers, at some unseen object beyond. One might imagine it was BOSSUET, descended from the pulpit, to take part in the turmoil of wordly things, in order to dominate, to govern and to reprove them. When he sets himself about it M. GUIZOT is an oracle, neither more nor less.

What a pity his lot had not been cast in the church instead of in the forum! What an incomparable sacred orator he would have made! How that sonorous, and penetrating, and anathematizing voice would have resounded under the vaulted arches of a cathedral! And if he had clung to sinners and the sins of mankind as he did to office, what a reformer he would have been! The Queen MARIE AMELIE said of M. GUIZOT: "He is a crab with unyielding claws, who has so fastened himself to the rock of power, that he will never yield till the rock crumbles." Prophetic words, poor Queen! On the other hand some one asked ROYER-COLLARD: "Is it true that you called GUIZOT an austere intriguer?" "I did not say *austere*," replied ROYER-COLLARD.

M. THIERS, since he has been elected to the Legislature, has almost abandoned his *fauteuil* at the Academy. On grand occasions, however, the restless, irrepressible little *bourgeois* is there, ready to take part in any *melée* that may offer. Born in 1797, he is now at the age to be garrulous, diplomatic, and afraid of nothing. His name is covered with reputation and honor, and if in politics he has been compared to the squirrel in a cage, or to a weathercock, he has left a monument in the "history of the Consulate and the Empire" which will perpetuate his name very far into the future. In effect the history of that epoch is written, and need not be recommenced. Excitable and uncontrollable in the forum, M. THIERS grows calm and even-tempered and steady the minute he takes his pen in hand. Above all he is a patriot, and whatever political gyrations he may have performed, he blames all to this element of his character.

M. THIERS lives in princely style in his house at the Place St. Georges, where he receives all who call upon him. His house is a museum of art and literature. Wealthier than either LAMARTINE or GUIZOT, and more expansive in his friendships, his house is a rendezvous for the *élite* of all parties.

M. BERRYER, the brilliant lawyer, takes his academic duties seriously to heart, and willingly leaves the Corps Législatif to attend a meeting of the "forty immortals." He enjoys a wide reputation as a chivalric man, and as a man of inflexible honor, and his is one of the parlors where the leading men of the city love to congregate.

The Count DE MONTALEMBERT, so long an invalid, has appeared in his *fauteuil* at the Academy again, and there is much rejoicing thereat. His is one of the sympathetic faces of the learned assembly, but that sympathy extends only to his person and his talent. His opinions stand alone; his whole existence is given up to polemics; he is like the cuirassed ship, which strikes boldly in front against whatever opposes him, and whether he crushes his opponent or not, he is sure to irritate him and leave a sting behind. MONTALEMBERT will leave no work behind to mark his passage on the earth.

M. SAINT-BEUVE, the accomplished classical critic, is in a fair way, by his speeches in the Senate, to create for himself the position of chief of the army of freethinkers. He has made himself adored of the Latin quarter.

M. PREVOST-PARADOL, the youngest man in the Academy, and innocent of the least versification, or the least leaning toward the classics, found his way into the learned assembly by his talent as a political critic, and by the purity of his language. As he ripens we may look for works of political philosophy which will mark an epoch. He is friendly to America, and largely infused with the spirit of her institutions, and in the coming struggles for political supremacy in Europe, he will surely play a large part.

M. EMILE AUGIER, the poet of the moment, the man whose poetry is most before the public, on the stage and in the boudoir, is yet a young man, who is rapidly hewing out a reputation and a fortune. With men of such vigor as he and PREVOST-PARADOL, one cannot say that the Academy is a museum of fossils. M. AUGIER is also a sort of Adonis in form and manly beauty. In 1859 the journalists that followed in the train of the French Army in Italy were stopping at Dezenzano, on the Lake di Garda. There were EMILE AUGIER, his friend WILLIAM GUIZOT, (son of the illustrious GUIZOT,) EDMOND TEXIER, PAUL D'IVOY, AUGUSTE VILLEMOT, and others. There was a great scarcity of food, and landlords held what little they had for those only who paid well. Two chaplains of the army came along who had had nothing but apricots and stale bread to eat for days, and asked if they could have something. The landlord declared he was eaten out. Was it because he was the largest man in the party, or that he had seen more of the cupidity of that class of people than the rest of us? at any rate it would have done a first-class pugilist good to see EMILE ANGIER jump upon that landlord and shake him till he cried for mercy, and till he promised the poor chaplains all he had in his kitchen! We have liked EMILE AUGIER ever since, and read his long tirades against the corruption of modern society with much more satisfaction.

MALAKOFF.

UNION COLLEGE.

Address Before the Literary Societies—Meeting of the Alumni—Oration Before Phi Beta Kappa Society—Prize Speaking—Commencement Day—Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

The address before the literary societies of Union College was delivered on Monday afternoon in the First Reformed Church, by ex-Gov. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan. Mr. BLAIR was to have performed this service last year, but was prevented by circumstances he could not control. Whether the disappointment on the former occasion rendered the people a little retaliatory, or the change of Commencement week, (it is a month earlier this year than formerly,) operated unfavorably upon the "distinguished strangers" wont to flock in here on these occasions, it is certain that the attendance on the Governor's address was far from exhibiting its usual proportions. Those who did attend were favored with a straight-forward, substantial address on the struggle of practical life, and the principles and forces that control it, these last being honesty, activity and steadfastness. Without any attempt at oratory, or ambitious flights of rhetoric, Mr. BLAIR read to his hearers a plain, direct and instructive discourse of forty minutes long, illustrating his positions by apposite life-examples, well calculated to benefit those who heeded what they heard.

The Alumni meeting took place on Tuesday. Here again, the gathering was smaller than on former anniversaries, and than it should have been, considering that more than four thousand graduates have gone forth from the halls of the Institution. An apparent lack of interest in the welfare of the College on the part of its alumni, embracing numbers of distinguished and influential men in the liberal professions, and in all the walks of business, all over the land, has not been discovered this year for the first time. It has shown itself clearly enough for several years, markedly contrasting with the deep staunch interest taken by the alumni of nearly all other institutions in their alma mater, as evinced not only by their presence in things at all anniversary meetings, but by large donations and legacies, which have not only lifted them above all embarassment, but put them in a position to carry forward vigorously every true educational interest.

A Committee appointed last year to investigate the causes of this anomalous and unnatural lack of interest, reported at the present meeting. Their report, embracing several practical suggestions and recommendations, was unanimously adopted. The feature of the meeting however, was the presentation and adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, as an appendage to the report:

Whereas, There is a manifest indifference on the part of the Alumni of Union College toward their Alma Mater, and

Whereas, It is essential to the prosperity of any Collegiate Institution, that a hearty coöperation should obtain between the Alumni of an Institution and the Trustees thereof, and

Whereas, Such coöperation and interest are found to prevail in the largest manner, in those Institutions where the Alumni have a voice in the control and direction thereof, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the College, to secure, if possible, their assent to an amendment of the charter, which shall provide that all future vacancies in the Board of Trustees be filled by the Alumni Association of the College, such election to be made by ballot at the annual meeting, and the Trustees so elected to hold their office for five years.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed in conjunction with a committee of the Trustees (if said Board shall designate a committee for this purpose) to secure from the Board of Regents of the State of New-York, or from the next Legislature as they may elect, the amendment to the charter of the College as aforesaid."

The Committees under the foregoing resolutions have been appointed. It is believed that the conference will result in securing the ends sought to be attained. The resolutions involve no conflict of interest or feeling between the Alumni and Trustees, though seeming to look a little in that direction. The change desired by the great body of the Alumni, is a simple and natural one demanded by considerations which every one can understand. They want simply a direct representation appointed by themselves in the Board of Trustees, which is the directing and controlling power of the College. The sons of a college should be, of all others, the persons to love it and its interests the most, to rally round it when in straits or peril, and protect it in their strong arms when hostile agencies threaten its welfare. And these sons are therefore best fitted to give direction to its affairs, to minister to its necessities, to furnish the means of its efficiency, as they are ready to be responsible for the character of the administration springing from their will. Other colleges see the force of this principle, and are acting upon it, with happiest results. Results equally beneficent from its adoption here may be looked for with as great certainty, as the fruit of so wise and liberal a policy.

The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was pronounced on the afternoon of Tuesday by CLARKSON F. POTTER, Esq., of New-York City. The scope of the address was a characterization chiefly of four of the late Trustees, Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Hon. Alonzo C. Paige, Hon. Robert Denniston and Hon. Clark B. Cochrane. These gentlemen have all deceased, with the single exception of Mr. COCHRANE, since the last commencement. The portraitures given by the orator were admirably done, bringing out the men as they lived and moved among their fellow men, with the life-work which made each prominent, vividly before every hearer's eye. Mr. POTTER's delivery is easy and unaffected, his composition terse and vigorous, the style and matter of his work doing him equal honor.

The prize speaking of Sophomore and Junior competitors, in the evening, attracted an immense audience, the proportion of fair auditors greatly predominating, as it usually does at similar exhibitions. Four Sophomores and six Juniors divided the suffrages and shared the applause of the assembled throng, showers of boquets proclaiming the earnestness of the latter. The candidates for the prizes, with their themes, were as follows:

Sophomores.

"The Two Lights," RUSSELL R. DORR, Rutland, Vt.

"The Social Problem," HENRY EASSON, Hamden, N. Y.

"True Greatness," ALFRED PEAKE, Hamden, N. Y.

"The Hope of Peace," GEO. STERLING, New-Milford, Conn.

Juniors.

"Progress of Freedom," WESLEY S. BIRCH, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"Savoralona," RICHARD J. BOND, Trenton, N. J.

"True Conservatism," E. B. FANCHER, McGrawsville, N. Y.

"Importance of Obedience," E. C. LAWRENCE, Oswego, N. Y.

"Chivalry," GORDON MITCHELL, Farmington, Conn.

"Past and Present," CHARLES R. PRATT, Elmira, N. Y.

The Committee to award the prizes do not make their report till to-morrow, when, at the close of the Commencement exercises, the announcement is made. So much may be safely said, that the speakers, almost without exception, showed themselves well instructed and well drilled, furnishing a highly gratifying entertainment to those who returned warm applause and fragrant flowers, for all the good things received. At intervals during the speaking, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN discoursed delicious music on the organ, contributing an important part to the delights of the evening.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Some rain fell in the early morning, and the sky wore for an hour or two a threatening appearance, as if rain were about to bring all the hopes of the day to a disastrous end. The dreary prospect, however, soon passed away. The sunshine came out cheerily, giving evidence of a success, so far as weather is concerned, like that which marked all the Commencements of Dr. NOTT without exception, it is alleged, for sixty years. The day, in fact, was as cool and exhilarating as it was bright. The audience, in enjoyable mood, filled the First Reformed Church at the appointed hour; the organ pealed forth the announcement that the exercises were begun. Prayer was reverently offered by the President, and then came the orations of the graduating class in the following order:

1. Latin Salutatory—Ancient and Modern Republics—DAVID SPRAKER, Canajoharie.
2. Political Integrity—THEODORE B. SHEAR, Albany.
3. Retrospection—W. S. HUNTER, Schenectady.
4. The Elder Pitt—W. SCOTT, Sing Sing.
5. Greek Oration, The Farewells of Ages—G. S. COLLYER, Coxsackie.
6. Tyranny of Prejudice—E. P. FANCHER, McGrawville.
7. Immortality of Influence—W. S. PEARSON, Schenectady.
8. The Palace that's Under the Sea—LATHAM C STRONG, Troy.
9. German Oration, The Law of Honor—E. K HERRICK, Duanesburg.
10. Thorn Crowned—J. H. ROBINSON, Newark.
11. The Spirit of Revolution—W. H. CLARKE, Lyons.
12. Lessons from the Ruins of Time—J. E. SHARPE, Wynantskill.
13. Truth Demands Sacrifice—J. B. MCINTIRE, Albany.
14. Success Through Toil—L. C. STRONG, Troy.
15. Natural Responsibility—H. A. HARMON, Glenville.
16. Justice—A. H. MCFARLAND, Delhi.

At the close of the speaking the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:

To A. H. MCFARLAND, of Delhi, N. Y., one of the Blatchford prize medals, for superiority as well in composition as elocutionary excellence. For scholarship, combined with exemplary deportment and attendance upon the routine of college duty, the Warner prize was given to W. H. CLARK, of Lyons, N. Y. The same gentleman, with L. C. STRONG, of Troy, received the reward for excelling in English essays, while the Nott scholarship medals were pronounced by the Committee won by G. S. COLLIER, of Coxsackie; ALBERT SMITH, of Rupert, Vt., and J. H. CLARK, of Lyons, N. Y.

The prizes contended for on the evening before were given to HENRY EASSON, of Hampden, N. Y., and GEORGE STERLING, of New-Milford, Conn, of the Sophomore Class, and to E. B. FANCHER, and E. C. LAWRENCE, of the Juniors.

Besides the degrees conferred upon the graduating class, and the degrees of A. M. in course, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

D. D.—Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER, New-York; Rev. JOHN B. WAKEFIELD, Maryland; Rev. M. R. VINCENT, Troy; Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN, Albany. LL. D.—Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, our late Minister to France, and Prof. F. B. UPHAM, of the New-York University.

Thus closed the seventy-third Commencement of Union College. With it closes the connection of Dr. L. P. HICKOK, for three years its President, and for six years previous, during the disability of Dr. NOTT, acting President. He has filled the post with distinguished ability, and leaves it with the highest esteem of troops of friends, and their best wishes for his future welfare and happiness. His successor is not yet appointed. The telegram in the TIMES of Wednesday stating that Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was elected by the Trustees, is premature, no such action having taken place. Ex-Senator HARRIS, by virtue of his Presidency over the Board of Trustees, is named, indeed, provisional President of the college. Beyond this nothing is decided. Should Gen. HOWARD be found willing to accept the position, the formal offer of it will probably be made. Could his services be spared elsewhere and he be inclined to look with favor to the occupying of a position like this, his bright record, high character, and the administrative capacity he has shown, would seem to proclaim the institution fortunate that should secure him as its President.

C.

Platform of the Vermont Republicans.

The resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Vermont at their State Convention on Wednesday, are these:

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the action of the National Union Republican Convention in the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT as candidate for President and SCHUYLER COLFAX as candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and we pledge them our cordial support.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the resolutions of the late National Union Convention, and adopt them as our own.

Resolved, That we hold that a true Republican government is a government in which all the people have equal civil and political rights.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the nominations made this day, and we recommend them to the earnest support of the Union Republican Party of this State.

Resolved, That in order that Vermont may give her largest possible Republican majority at the September election, we urge upon the State Committee to make a thorough canvass of the State, and we further recommend the immediate organization of Grant and Colfax Clubs as far as practicable in every town.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Excursion to the Yo Semite Canyon.

The distance from Stark's Ranche—the last stopping place on the Mariposa route to the Yo Semite—is about twenty-five miles right through the Sierras. This is the dreaded day of the excursion for the ladies, and such gentlemen as are not used to horse-back. So there is careful arrangement of saddles and stirrups, blankets are strapped over the saddles for some of the ladies, to prevent chafing, and the advance is made in the fresh morning with not quite the spirit of the first day. But soon the romance of the scene, and the mode of journey, enliven all. We form a considerable train of various costumes, and wind through the silent forests and over the elastic pine needles and cony trails and up the heavy slopes of mountains in a most picturesque procession. The wicked pack-mule at first leads, as we are assured this is the only way to mollify her, but she soon makes a perverse plunge into a chapparal thicket, and we leave her to have a brisk, stirring canter in this most delicious atmosphere, on a fortunately level forest glade—the guide afterward bringing her up. No horses I have ever seen, can compare in ease of gait with these California mustangs. They are trained early to a long, easy canter, and on a good road they will "lope" along sixty miles a day, with a motion like rocking in a cradle.

They feed on oat-straw, or mountain pasture, and bear the hardest usage with little danger. The saddle is the Spanish, with high peaks before and behind, which is a great rest for a long ride. It is not kept on with buckle and strap like ours, but tied with horse-hair bands which fasten through two opposing rings, and thus can be strained to exactly the right degree. The stirrups are covered with huge leathers which fall five or six inches below the feet, and the legs are protected by broad leathern shields.

When night comes, on these trips, you have only to tether your horse in a mountain pasture, or turn him adrift to feed with the other horses. He gets little other care. Every Californian rides from his earliest years. You will see the smallest youngsters "loping" along with out-stretched arms and loose bridle on the wildest looking native horses. A pedestrian is a rare sight in the country. Horses are cheap, and the roads are only suited for riding. I have been constantly reminded in this habit of Hungarian peculiarities. May this healthy custom tell as favorably on Californian as it does on Hungarian *physique*.

We found on our journey that day to the Yo Semite heavy masses of snow, though it was the middle of June. They gave us, however, but little trouble. Once, as we were galloping over a green little intervale among the snow-peaks, we were startled by a sudden rush of wild looking Indian riders over our pathway. They were all armed and were hunting deer.

"Diggers!" said the guide, and with ineffable contempt, "Poor devils—live on grasshoppers—hunting for Hutchins, I suppose!"

We took our lunch on the green sward near a cold stream flowing from the ice, with the mighty snow-covered peaks of the far Sierras rising before us into the clear blue vault. Again to saddle, and after a few miles, though in the thick forest, we know we are approaching the mighty Canyon. Our guide stopped us to prepare us.

THE YO SEMITE CANYON.

"Now, there's no use talkin'!" a favorite phrase of his,) I've takin a great many gents and ladies to that 'ere pint we're a comin' to—Inspirashin Pint they call it—and seed 'em jist pop right over! There was Mrs. Van Ardle, as strong a female as you ever see; when I show'd her that, she jist caved right in; and Mrs. Smith, the minit she peered over she gin oute. And I've seen gintlemen's hair stand right on eend!"

"But what causes them to faint?" said some one.

"I'm sure *I* don't know. But I dew know, ye look right downe a sheer prespis three-quarter of a mile deep, and across on t'other side ye see a wall of rock a risin' amost a mile high; and downe below ye see a purty green valley with a river in the middle of it, a windin' along aboute eight miles above, and about twenty waterfalls, jist like silver, a jumpin' over into it as if they couldn't stop; some on 'em fifteen hundred foot high, and, all along up, mountings and prespisses, from a mile to a half mile high, as sheer as a wall, and sich purty colors on 'em, and all kinds of shadders. That's what's the matter! There's no use talkin'! But we must be off; there's that darn'd mule on the back trail agin!"

We rode on a little distance through the thick forest, then, on a word from the guide, fastened our horses to the trees and made our way through the brush with beating hearts till we came out on the ledge of a precipice—a few steps more and we were on a shelving rock, hanging over the gorge, "Inspiration Point;" and lying down we were instructed to creep cautiously to the edge. There the whole mighty view opened upon us. There was "no use talking," indeed!

One could well understand women fainting before it, especially when exhausted by the long ride. The first sudden glimpse seemed almost to take one's breath away, or to make one giddy. No aspect of nature I have ever looked upon, no sight of the desolate ocean, heaving and lashing in mighty surges beneath wintry storm, or sudden view of Alpine snow peaks through rifts of black thunder clouds, or glimpse of Norwegian coast-glaciers through the lulls of an Arctic gale, or even Niagara itself, was so full of the inspiration of awe as this first opening view of the Yo Semite Canyon. All other scenes of grandeur and beauty must fade away in my memory when this vision is forgotten. Before the mighty powers which had shaped this tremendous gorge, and in presence of this scene of unspeakable and indescribable beauty and majesty, man and his works seemed to sink away to nothingness. I thought I knew the Yo Semite well, through the remarkable photographs of WATKINS—the best specimen of this art ever exhibited. But the great peculiarity of this scene cannot be shown in them—its wonderful and exquisite color. I almost felt as if I had known nothing of the Canyon before, so surprising were the effects of coloring and shadow. It must be remembered we had struck the gorge on one of its lateral walls, say about six miles from its western end. There is no approach to it from below, up the stream. As we lay on the edge of the cliff, we gazed up a narrow green valley, perfectly flat, from half a mile to a mile wide, and winding some eight miles above between enormous cliffs and precipices, a small, bright, sparkling stream in the middle, fringed with green grass or forest trees.

The wall, over the edge of which we were looking, was nearly three-quarters of a mile high, and far below, the oaks and willows and poplars and pines, on the green intervale, looked like little shrubs. On the other side, a short distance beyond, was the grand bluff of El Capitan, a sheer precipice of nearly 4,000 feet, its light granite, purple in the evening light, the most majestic cliff that human eye has looked upon; beyond were other bluffs and precipices, pearly gray and purplish white, with green fringes below, and dark archways or fantastic figures traced by shadows on their surface.

There were buttresses as of gigantic Cathedrals, and archways such as might support hills of granite, and domes where a mountain was the substructure, and half-domes, and peaks whose regular succession has given them the name of "Brothers"—all varying in color and shadow incessantly with the receding light; some with the delicious cool gray of the r color; some white, with a reddish shade; others faint purple; others resplendent in pink and brilliant purple; while over their edges, giving a joyous life to the scene, rushed on sparkling silver streams, in innumerable waterfalls, dashing into the green valley below.

Over the valley, the heavy shadow of El Capitan continually increased its gigantic breadth of shade; beyond him, the "Arches," which, to be seen at that distance, must be a thousand feet in height, grew each instant more strongly marked, but still further beyond to the east, the North Dome and the Half Dome were golden and purple in the evening light; and still beyond, the still white peaks of the Sierras towered above in the pale blue.

On our side of the vast gorge, the foot of the various precipices and cliffs was covered with detritus, making near the bottom a considerable slope, on which grew many evergreen trees.

On the other side there was one line of massive rock, which fell apparently plumb without a break or curve for nearly 4,000 feet, and at its base, so hard was the material, there seemed no recent detritus at all. One could evidently touch the very bottom of the immense fall of rock. The first glance at this wonderful canyon, with its rock-walls and smooth, green, and wooded bottom, showed that it was not a split in the heaped-up ranges of the Sierras. The opposite sides did not correspond. The Three Brothers have no kindred on the other wall of the gorge; the Cathedral no corresponding giant minster of granite; nor El Capitan a rival on the opposite side. The grand Half Dome not only has no matching half on the opposing mountain, but its own gigantic half-sphere must have utterly disappeared beneath the *débris* of the valley.

Nor could water have worn this immense gorge—some fifteen miles in length—through the hardest porphyritic granite. Some of the grandest canyons in California have indeed been worn through slates and shales by the slow action of running water. But here there are few traces of the effect of water, and a thousand centuries of flowing water would hardly affect in the smallest degree such an enormous pile of molten and hardened stone as El Capitan.

The popular explanation of the formation of the Yo Semite is that "its bottom has fallen out." That is, (in the view of the geological survey,) under the slow action of volcanic forces for many centuries and "year-thousands," the molten masses of the Sierras were gradually thrown up, there were cracks and shrinkages in the cooling, and here and there immense masses swallowed up in the molten rock below, thus leaving enormous fissures or canyons, whose sides could not correspond with one another.

Our guide finally became impatient of our long-continued contemplations of the scene, and hurried us on our journey again. The descent was begun a little distance on, in a series of zig-zags through the loose soil of the sides of the gorge, in paths so steep that it seemed impossible to sit the horses; some of us accordingly led our animals, but those who rode got on perfectly secure, as the sure-footed creatures never stumbled once.

At length, after a tedious scramble, we reached the hard ground under the forest trees along the stream. Most of the party were too tired to canter, but none were too wearied to be deeply impressed by the wonderful scene about them. As we ambled slowly along on the green sward, or beneath the groves, the evening shadows were falling over the valleys, but above in the dying light, the gigantic peaks arose in immense height over us, crushing us almost in the sense of their majesty. Each few steps the view of the various cliffs and projecting bulworks of the grand canyon changed, and there was a new exclamation of delight at some new effect of shadow, or some fresh and wonderful aspect of these imposing walls of rocks. Now, as the gloaming passed, the full moon arose and lighted up the two enormous towers and colossal nave of the "Cathedral." Then, as we rode on, that merged into the rocky mountain side again, and the Three Brothers clasped their granite hands together; then the low thunder of distant waters came to our ears, and the silvery fantastic light beamed on the exquisite Bridal Vail, (a waterfall of a thousand feet,) and soon revealed half the shining surface of the majestic Guardian of the Valley, (El Capitan tu Tucanula,) or the "Great Spirit," while on the south side rose the enormous obelisk of "Sentinel Rock;" and still further on the broad belt of yellow light was reflected on the white stream of the glorious Yo Semite Falls, falling near 1,500 feet over the mountain ridge. Fatigue and stiffness were all forgotten in the magnificent scene, until just opposite these last splendid Falls, the horses cantered into the open ground in front of a long low log house—Hutchins', our destination in the valley,—and those who were too stiff to get down were lifted from their horses, and a good supper and bed rested the weary party.

C. L. B.

Canals Across the Isthmus of Darien—Union of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

One of the old writers on Iceland, describing that island, and setting down the heading of one of his sections—"Snakes"—goes on—"There are no snakes in Iceland." After making our own caption, we must begin by admitting that, as yet, there are no canals at all across the Isthmus, though a great many have been projected, and one or two of them may yet become accomplished facts for the benefit of mankind. Meantime, as a correspondent has drawn our attention to the matter, we may make a few observations on the subject of these inchoate and unborn thoroughfares of the two oceans.

That wish to see a canal cut through the Isthmus is a very old one—as old as PIZARRO. Subsequently, the idea was one of the imperial projects of CHARLES V., and PHILIP II. took it up for a time, and sent two of his Flemish engineers to explore the ridges and ravines of the Panama region. In after years WILLIAM PITT encouraged the project, and later still NAPOLEON III. ranked it among his *Idées Napoleoniennes*, and wrote a tract upon the subject. In 1827, BOLIVAR sent LLOYD and FALMARK to survey the Panama point of transit. In 1844, the French Government employed on the same errand MM. GARELLA and COURTINES, whose chosen route was from Navy Bay to Vaco de Monte, on the Pacific, and who reported the necessity of a tunnel under the dividing ridge at Ahogayegua, 17,390 feet long and 120 feet high. In 1852 the State of Granada gave Dr. CULLEN the right to make a canal between Caledonia Bay and the Gulf of San Miguel; and in 1855 GODING and VENEGES got a similar right for a canal to go by Chola. But in an enterprise like that it is easier to settle preliminaries than make an actual beginning, and the grants came to nothing.

That idea of getting across from the Atlantic to the Pacific has given rise to a score of projects, all discussed and maintained in journals and pamphlets. In saying this, we mean to include the entire Isthmian ligament from Mexico downward. There were: the Tehuantepec route, by Coatzacoalcos in Chicapa; the Honduras route; and then the Nicaragua routes,—by the river San Carlos to the Gulf of Nicoya; by the river Nino and Tempisque, to Nicoya; by the river Sopoa to the Bay of Salina; by the San Juan del Sur, by Brito, by the River Tamarinda, by Porto Realejo, and by the Bay of Fonseca—these three last by the Lake Managua. Next come the proposed routes in the Panama region—the Gorgona and Panama, and the Trinidad and Caymito, both by the Chagres River; another from Navy Bay, by River Chagres, to Bonito and Bernardo, and another by the River Chepo to San Blas or the Gulf of Manzanilla. To these must be added the route from Caledonia Bay to the Gulf of San Miguel, and that by the Rivers Arguia, Paya and Tuyra to the same gulf. Three other routes have been projected on the River Atrato: By the River Napipi and Cupica, by the River Truando, by the River Tuyra, the Gulf of Araba and the River Atrato.

All these routes have been discussed and advocated from time to time; but the most feasible seem to be those in the neighborhood of Panama, where the isthmus is narrowest. Mr. OLIPHANT, of the Royal Geographical Society of London, surveyed the route above mentioned, from Panama northward by the Chape River. He says the tide of the Pacific ascends to within fifteen miles of the northern coast. He found the natives very fierce and unfriendly, and the difficulties of the forest and the rugged ground very great. He expresses his surprise that those interested in a canal between the two oceans have not made better surveys of that region. Messrs HOPKINS and WHEELWRIGHT undertook to go over the same route, but were discouraged and driven back by the natives.

Another very important route is that between Caledonia Bay and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific. This route would nearly follow the trail of the famous NUNEZ DE BALBAS, the European, who first saw the great Western Ocean, and went up to his knees in it, to take possession—for CASTILLE and LEON. It is also the road followed by the buccaneers, who must have been guided by the practice of the Indians; and these antecedents seem to say a great deal in favor of the transit. But it has been found to be a very difficult one—greatly discouraging those who attempted to explore it. Mr. GISBORNE, the Englishman, tried it, and was obliged to turn back. M. PREVOST went up the river Savana from the Gulf of San Miguel, and he also, after some weary journeying, and some rebuffs from the natives, was forced to return. Many will remember the attempt made by Capt. STRAIN, U. S. N., which resulted so fatally for some of the men who accompanied him, and so uselessly for any purpose of survey. But, singularly enough, there was one explorer of those formidable forests and gorges, on the same route, who had a different story to tell. Dr. CULLEN went backward and forward two or three times, without finding any insurmountable difficulties, and his belief in the advantages of that line led him to apply to New-Granada for the above-mentioned grant. He says, in effect, that from the sea-shore at Port Escoces, the plain extends for nearly two miles to the base of a ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast, and whose highest summit is about 350 feet. This ridge is not continuous and unbroken; but is divided by transverse valleys through which the Aglaseniqua, Aglatomate and other rivers have their course, and whose highest elevations do not exceed 150 feet. The base of the ridge is only two miles wide; and from its south side a plain extends for thirteen miles, to a point on the River Savana, about twenty miles from its mouth.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS, in his report of the Isthmian routes for Congress, attaches a good deal of importance to this, pointed out by Dr. CULLEN. Concerning it, he says: "The course of this line is direct, free from obstructions, and exceptionally healthy, while its outlets open upon coasts where violent storms are unknown. The plains on each side of the dividing ridge are of easy slope and readily penetrated. The Savana River itself would form part of the canal. And finally, accepting the particular statements of Dr. CULLEN as fully reliable, a ship canal may be cut on this line *without locks*, and even without trouble, and yet not overpass either in difficulty or labor, or the amount of time or money consumed several other monuments of human genius in past times and in our own day." He also gives it as his opinion that a "ship canal twenty-six or twenty-seven miles long, on such a line as that described by Dr. CULLEN, with a cut of two miles only through hard rock, would, in all respects of time, money and difficulty fall far short of the tunnel now in process of formation through Mount Cenis."

The English Admiral FITZROY also recognizes the great value of the Doctor's statements. But he, as well as Admiral DAVIS and others, complains of Dr. CULLEN for a want of exactness in his measurements and notes. AIRIAN, who followed CULLEN, also advocates that line, up through the River Savana from San Miguel Bay to its junction with the Lara, and thence across to the Cordillera, which has ranges of ravines, in which may be discovered the proper directions of the canal. The complaint of Dr. CULLEN's want of precision is also made in the case of AIRIAN. But general opinion is, or was, strongly in favor of the locality of the Isthmus of Darien. HUMBOLDT, long ago, declared that it was the fittest place for the formation of a canal.

The route beginning at the Gulf of Darien, running up the river Atrato, and thence westerly to the Pacific by the Truando, was advocated, some time ago, by Mr. KELLEY, of New-York, who directed some public-spirited and expensive explorations of the Isthmus, and wrote a very interesting book on the subject, published by the Messrs. HARPER. In these jottings we can do no more than refer to it, and to the report and maps of Rear-Admiral DAVIS.

In conclusion, we may mention one other route, which does not seem to have been so traveled about or written about as the others—a route running alongside the present railway from Aspinwall to Panama, and measuring about forty-seven or fifty miles from sea to sea. The advantages of such an undertaking would be that all the supplies and materials necessary for it could be easily brought together. It would be necessary to make railways for the other routes, while here the railway is ready made. Much of the expense would be saved in this way. But the work would still be expensive enough, the lowest estimates bringing it to $80,000,000 of dollars, and others to a still larger sum. But the cost will be no great obstacle when the growing commerce of the two oceans shall make it necessary to make the canal an accomplished fact. When people talk gravely of a tunnel under the Strait of Dover, there is good hope that a ship-canal across the Isthmus will be undertaken at no distant day.

Closing of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

Suspicion that all was not right has rested on the Merchants' National Bank for some months, and Gen. WILSON, an agent of the Government, has been in the city for the purpose of investigating the details of its management and operations. In the *Avalanche* of yesterday brief reference was made to the matter for the first time. It was then stated that a meeting of the directors was held on Friday evening, at which everything was presented by the officers in so favorable a light that very satisfactory arrangements were made for "running the machine" through safely. Large sums of money, it is said, were planked down by the confiding directors, and on the top of this came a package of $50,000 from New-York.

But Gen. WILSON, the bank examiner, had become satisfied that the affairs of the bank were rotten, and that the National Banking law had been disregarded. He sought an interview with the directors soon after their meeting, and in a few minutes effected a wonderful change in their ideas. The result was another draw on the bank yesterday morning, this time from the directors. By 10 or 11 o'clock, so persistent was the demand, it was found necessary to suspend payment. In a little longer, by request of the directors, Gen. WILSON was in possession of the keys, books, &c., belonging to the institution, and had made an order of liquidation.

Gen. WILSON found no cash on hand on taking possession, and nothing to the credit of the concern with other banks or correspondents. Paper amounting to about $300,000 had been sent to New-York banks at different times to raise money on, all credited and discounted to the Merchants' National Bank, and now maturing. This, of course, will return protested, and be a liability of the collapsed institution, which, added to the amount due depositors—say $150,000 to $200,000, as variously estimated—will make the gross liabilities of the bank about $500,000. As for assets, in addition to the paper in New-York, the bank has here about $400,000 in paper, at least half of which is under protest or past due. Thus the assets are apparently $700,000 in paper, good, bad and indifferent, of which, at a fair estimate, about twenty-five per cent. is all that can be collected in these disjointed times. The depositors caught by the failure were mostly heavy ones, and a few in number, the small ones, who generally make most noise, having been paid, with few if any exceptions. In fact, the weight of the failure is very largely in New-York, and will be felt here only as affects our credit and the depositors to whom we have made reference.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Stoneman Determines to Pay the Interest on the State Debt—Gen. Schofield and the Reconstruction of the State—Our Delegation to New-York—Amusements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

The payment of the July semi-annual interest on the debt of Virginia is the topic of conversation and speculation at present. About three weeks ago it was authoritatively announced that the interest could not be paid in July, and that the prospects for meeting it in January were not at all favorable. This caused a considerable depreciation in our bonds at New-York and elsewhere. The papers of this city seized upon the fact for a text to preach a sermon against Radical misrule, and the people generally were much annoyed that the credit of the State should be found in so unhealthy a condition. Recently Gen. STONEMAN has been approached by a number of interested parties upon the subject of meeting the interest due, and to-day he informed your correspondent that he had determined to make every effort to pay the semi-annual interest, and that the prospects of success were quite flattering. He expects to be able to meet all demands within a few weeks. His plan is to call upon the railroad companies, which are in debt to the State treasury over a $1,000,000, for a partial payment, and from this source he expects to realize $300,000. For the balance he depends upon a loan to be negotiated by the State upon his indorsement, pledging the uncollected taxes for its redemption. This loan, he says, can be readily effected in New-York, at a very low rate of interest. There has evidently been some sharp practice in this business, and the General is determined to thwart the purposes of those who are endeavoring not only to make money but political capital out of the financial troubles of the Commonwealth. Heretofore the banks have carried the State safely through, but singularly enough they now find themselves *unable* to assist her. The General is very confident of his ability to do all he promises, but there are those who think he is too sanguine, and that he counts without his host when he relies upon the railroad companies, which are said to be too poor to assist him were they ever so willing. But he says he can do it, and will do it, and he is certainly the best judge of his own financial abilities. The semi-annual interest is two per cent., and it amounts in round numbers to $750,000. It is payable in Richmond, and consequently will not run the risk of being garnished by the bondholders in New-York, as was the case with unfortunate Tennessee. This information, which comes from the lips of Gen. STONEMAN, ought to be satisfactory to Wall-street, and Virginia bonds will, no doubt, touch a higher figure than they have lately.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Col. CHALFIN, Adjutant-General of the Department, has just returned from New-York, by way of Washington. He says that Gen. SCHOFIELD is anxious to have the election in Virginia take place at once, in order that reconstruction may be definitely settled and the vexed question thus gotten rid of, for everybody is represented as being heartily tired of the farce. The Secretary of War is in favor of submitting the test oath and the homestead exemption clauses to the people separately, and he also favors the reopening and revision of the registration lists. But Congress seems disposed to delay action. The members generally have become disgusted with the poor specimens of humanity that almost daily seek the capital from Virginia to buttonhole them and urge immediate action. They are such a common-place set of pot-house politicians—and carpet-baggers all—that the disgust and even the contempt of the honorable gentlemen is not to be wondered at by those acquainted with most of the material which aspires to represent Virginia in the Congress of the nation. Besides, there is a settled conviction among the Republican members that the State cannot be carried by Gen. GRANT, although I think they have too hastily jumped to this conclusion. The fact that one or two colored members will probably be returned is urged as another reason why the readmission of the State should be postponed until after the Presidential election. This is an important point, as none of the States yet admitted have sent either a colored Representative or Senator. It is impossible to surmise what may be done, however; and in the meantime the people here are possessing their souls with patience and biding their time. The Conservatives are very busy electioneering, but the Radicals are rather quiet; though Gov. WELLS again took the field yesterday, and Dr. BAYNE keeps the cauldron boiling in the neighborhood of Norfolk. Everybody says if an election be ordered he will defeat Mr. CHANDLER. May heaven forbid!

HO! FOR NEW-YORK.

The good steamship *Isaac Bell*, took out a full freight of political Jonahs for the Convention in your City to-day, who, if they escape the dangers of the deep and avoid the whales and sharks of the sea, we expect you to preserve from harm when they touch *terra firma*, in the great metropolis, and also to prepare them for a good "whaling" in November next. Our delegation is composed of Virginia's biggest, as well as of her smallest, men,—and among the former I may mention Mr. WM. F. DRINKERD, editor of the *Dispatch*, and Mr. W. D. COLEMAN, of the *Enquirer and Examiner*. It is a good thing for Virginians to go from home occasionally, as they may probably discover, that all that is good and great is not contained within the narrow limits of their own State, as a majority of them appear to think. Mr. HENDRICKS now seems to be the favorite of the older men of the party, but the fact cannot be concealed, no matter what the papers say, that the nomination of Chief Justice CHASE would be received with much satisfaction, particularly by the young men. But whoever the Northern Democracy says it shall be will receive the Conservative vote, provided the State be allowed to participate in the election, which is very doubtful.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of amusements, we have nightly school and college examinations, exhibitory and commencements. HARRY MCCARTY came very nigh giving us a concert, but the rain prevented it. AMES's circus arrived to-day, and took the entire city by storm, and then a storm of rain and thunder took the circus. The House of Representatives is daily crowed by the public eager to hear the details of the Phillipps murder trial—and so we vegetate.

KAPPA.

ILLINOIS.

Internal Revenue Matters—Commercial Colleges—State Association of Spiritualists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 27.

We have nothing of importance to report in the line of politics. There seems to be an unusual quiet and want of interest, relieved by a little curiosity concerning the action of the New-York Convention. "Our" Democracy are divided, but are prepared to go for expediency, regardless of principle—anything for success, everything for power and place would seem to be their motto. The voting in Mississippi gives them some hopes of being able to carry the reconstructed States, if the candidacy is properly manipulated. Locally, there is no announced opposition as yet to the renomination of Mr. JUDD, and, as he is playing his Teutonic cards rather adroitly, it is probable that he will easily win. Nominations in all the other districts have been made. Five of the old members are in the field again.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Uncle Sam is in a bad fix in this district with respect to the collection of the internal revenue. We have about thirty recognized distilleries of greater or less capacity, which have a large aggregate production. By evading the tax they have a large surplus fund to manipulate Government officials; and it is the general impression that they have successfully done so, not only in the revenue department proper, with all those who have anything to do with executing the laws, either administratively or judicially, with the single exception of our District Judge, who has escaped suspicion. There ought to be a clean sweep of everything else connected with the Federal machinery in this city. It is understood that the United States Commissioner had the selection of the jury of the United States—choosing his men, and giving the list to the marshal, and even the *Tribune*, when the jury was announced, stated that it would be impossible to do anything with the revenue thieves with such a jury, and so it has proved. There were distillers, and others directly in the whisky interest, on it, and the Government had a poor show. All classes of defrauders, provided they have gone into the business on a sufficiently large scale to be able to come down with the greenbacks in amounts to make it an object, escape. Little, picayune swindlers are generally convicted and punished, while big rascals go scot free. It was expected that Gen. CUSH would inaugurate a different state of affairs, and hence the whole influence of the ring here is brought to bear against his confirmation. If the Senate does not permit a change, they assume the responsibility of the frauds committed here constantly.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

These institutions are losing caste with the business community, as evidenced by the advertisements for clerks which frequently appear in our papers. "No graduate of a commercial college need apply" is the conclusion. The high-pressure system of instruction which is pursued in these colleges fails to make a business man of the student, and when he goes out into practical life he finds that he has thrown away his time and money for a superficial smattering of book-keeping which avails him but little. It is evident that they have had their day, and that their mission is accomplished. Our houses prefer men educated in the practical workings of the counting-room to those poorly instructed in the theory, and hence the graduates of commercial colleges are beginning, in Chicago, at least, to find a diploma an obstacle rather than a help in obtaining situations.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The Saengerfest is gone, after having a very satisfactory exhibition. A large number of the "bunds" went from here to Milwaukee, where the festival has been repeated on a somewhat reduced scale.

Our city was invaded on Friday evening by one hundred and fifty or two hundred excursionists, connected with the editorial service of Wisconsin and Minnesota. They were on a return trip from a visit to St. Louis, and were treated to a public dinner at the Sherman House by our Board of Trade. The affair was a magnificent one, and went off with great enthusiasm. Our Board of Trade knows how to get a good word from the "gentlemen of the pen." They always do up such things with a liberal hand and open purse.

The Illinois State Association of Spiritualists is in session in this city. The convocation comprises the usual variety of lean, lank and half insane looking individualities which usually make up their gatherings—with long-haired men and short-dressed women. Resolutions and discussings form the order of the day. The marriage question seems to be the most interesting topic under consideration. Regular marriage appears to be one of the things to be reformed by these people. It is singular that so many will run after this miserable and degrading delusion, and among them some people who, in other things, are supposed to have common sense. Spiritualism in Chicago has from the beginning had a strong tendency to run into sensualism in its most disgusting form, and hundreds of families have been broken up by it.

Base ball is raging this Summer as bad as usual. Out here it has degenerated into a regular gambling, betting business, after the fashion of the race course; and made the resort of blacklegs of all descriptions, bent upon plunder. A Philadelphia club was on here last week, and "cleaned out" all our Western clubs with remarkable ease.

By the official report to the Common Council, we learn that there are 2,004 saloons in this city already licensed—yielding a revenue of $102,000, and costing the city at least $500,000, by creating an increased necessity for Police protection, and meeting the expenses of the crime and poverty produced by the traffic. With this fact before you, of the existence of one drinking establishment to every one hundred and fifty people—men, women and children, is it surprising that Chicago is a wicked city, and that murders and other heinous crimes run riot with us?

Land speculation is rather declining, and judging from the columns of advertisements of real estate for sale in the daily papers, there is an unusual anxiety to realize. There are about 500 parcels offered in this morning's *Tribune*. Prices have receded somewhat from the extreme limit.

The county and city are about entering upon the construction of an addition to our public buildings in the public square fronting the Sherman House. It is intended to limit the cost of the improvement to $200,000; but, when once under way, such "jobs" usually overrun the estimates one-half at least.

Preparations are making for the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," especially in the interior of the State. Chicago is so large that we cannot get up a general celebration; but we shall have numberless special ones.

The reports of the condition of the crops throughout the West grow more favorable as the season advances. There has been no room for the usual croaking this year, which is pretty good evidence that the crops are much more than ordinarily good.

Our Board of Trade have had a new sensation. A new class of pickpockets somehow got on 'Change within the past few days, and the members found themselves minus watches, pocket-books, &c. Beat at their own game.

The weather is fine. Business moderate, but fair. Money close for ordinary transactions—so close as to cause great inconvenience in doing business. The lake trade is good. There is quite a large number of vacant stores and dwellings in the city, which indicates that business does not come up to anticipations. And yet building of all kinds continues to go rapidly forward.

SUMMER RESORTS.

No city in the world offers greater beauty and variety in its suburbs than New-York. From mountain eyrie to swamp border, from ocean to lake, on rivers and estuaries, and in secluded valleys, country homes, fragrant with flowers and vocal with birds, gleam in the sun and nestle in the cooling breezes.

To select a spot as a permanent residence or a Summer resort from among the numerous sites is one of exceeding difficulty. The natural advantages of all are great, and vary with the especial tastes of the settlers. Regard must therefore be had to adventitious attributes. Frequent and reliable access should be considered, and the line of a short railroad, where trains are not detained by accidents, failure of connections and superabundant freight, is essential. A light soil has its recommendations—soil which quickly absorbs rain, where mud does not linger nor mosquitoes breed, as in clayey lands, and where exhalations from the earth, which deaden the air and create malaria, are not perceptible. The time is rapidly approaching for an exodus of City families into the country, and we give below the various points on the railroad and steamboat routes within a radius of thirty miles around New-York as a partial guide. To enumerate the various hotels, or a tithe of the boarding houses, would be a tax upon our columns that the press of other matter would not allow.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

On the line of the Harlem Railroad, on this side of Chappaqua, a distance of thirty-three miles, are Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, Williamsbridge, Woodlawn, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Searsdale, Hart's Corners, White Plains, Kensico, Unionville and Pleasantville. It is needless to enlarge upon the scenic beauties of these neighborhoods, or upon the numerous boarding places that can be found at all of them.

Beyond Harlem is the High Bridge, the great viaduct which carries the Croton water over the Harlem River. Overhanging this river is the old residence of AARON BURR's widow, Mme. JUMEL. It is called the Morris House, and was built in 1755 by ROGER MORRIS, a successful rival of WASHINGTON for the hand of MARY PHILIPSE, who lived at Yonkers, and whose Tory father, Col. PHILIPSE, lost his immense estates by fighting on the British side during the Revolutionary war. On the Kingsbridge road stands the "Grange," formerly owned by Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The last train to White Plains leaves Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street at 6:40 P. M., and on Wednesdays an accommodation train leaves at 11:30 P. M. for the convenience of amusement-seekers in the City. A nightly train leaves also at 8:30 for Williamsbridge and intermediate points, but goes no further.

A steamboat communication with Harlem is obtained hourly from Pier No. 24 East River, by the *Charles Chamberlain* and *Sylvan Grove*, which touch at Yorkville, Astoria, Harlem and High Bridge.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

On this side of Stamford, thirty-four miles off, the New-Haven Railroad stops at Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester and Greenwich. The latest train is at 6:30 P. M. for Stamford and intermediate places, and, at the latter places, the midnight train for Boston stops. Communication with Stamford can also be had daily by the steamer *Shippan*, leaving Pier No. 22 East River at 3 P. M., and touching at Greenwich. For New-Rochelle, the *Ella May* leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 4 P. M., touching at City Island.

Stamford, till twenty years back, was a quiet New-England village, but, of late years, it has become the home of many rich New-York merchants, whose tasteful dwellings lie upon the green slopes of its hills and beautify the landscape.

The rich old Huguenot town of New-Rochelle has long attracted both residents and Summer pleasure-seekers. A volume of details might be written upon the scenic charms of the whole country around, which, from its bold hills, commands views of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound to great distances.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On the Hudson River Railroad, within thirty-two miles, are Manhattan, Fort Washington, Inwood, Spuyten Duyvel, Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, Yonkers, Glenwood, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarboro' and Sing Sing. Board ranging from $8 to $15 per week can be had at them all, either in private houses or hotels. The various rides are brilliant with magnificent scenery, and the whole region is replete with localities of historical and poetical interest. Trains run till 11:30 P. M. to Yonkers, and till 11 P. M. for stations above Dobb's Ferry.

The steamboats *P. G. Coffin* and *Adelphi* leave Pier No. 34 North River, and the *Crystenah* Pier No. 39, every evening at 6:30 for all these points. The *Gen. Sedgwick* also leaves Pier No. 30, at 4 P. M., for Irvington, Haverstraw and Sing Sing, continuing on to Poughkeepsie.

Washington Heights is filled with revolutionary memories. Upon its crown, then called Mount Washington, stood old Fort Washington, which extended its earthworks to the river. The only remains of these are at Jeffrey's Hook. The Bloomingdale Road, a continuation of Broadway, is macadamized for twenty miles, and makes a splendid drive.

At Yonkers a prominent attraction is the mansion of Col. PHILIPSE, built in 1682, and largely extended in 1745. He kept thirty negro servants in his household, and held numerous slaves to till his estates. The mansion is now owned by Hon. W. W. WOODWORTH.

Another feature of the place is the castle built by Mr. EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, in 1848. The Mount St. Vincent Sisters of Charity now possess it, and have greatly enlarged it. At Dobb's Ferry is the mansion where WASHINGTON met in 1783 GEORGE CLINTON, the civil Governor of New-York, and Sir GUY CARLETON, to confer concerning the evacuation of the City. It was once owned by the Livingston family, but is now in possession of Mr. STEPHEN ARCHER, a Quaker gentleman. At Tarrytown is a region made classic by the genius of IRVING, whose late dwelling, Sunny Side, is at Irvington, a mile below. ANDRE's monument, and that of his three captors, are in the neighborhood.

Sleepy Hollow, on the Pocanteco Creek, where IRVING's Ichabod Crane lost his wits, is a point of frequent visit.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Long Island is no longer a byeword for slowness and uncertainty of communication. The South Side Railroad is now running from Williamsburg to Islip, 41 miles, communicating with New-York by the Roosevelt-street and Grand-street ferries. It is a short road, and therefore not liable to delays and accidents. Its arrivals and departures have, thus far, been peculiarly reliable. An extension is now building to Patchogue, 51 miles. It affords great facilities of access to Fire Island, which promises to become another Long Branch, and to numerous other points along the south coast of Long Island, which have hitherto been reached only by stage rides from different stations of the old Long Island Road, which runs through the centre of the Island. After reaching Jamaica, the cars stop at Springfield, Pearsall's Corner, Rockville Centre, Baldwinsville, Freeport, Merrick, Ridgewood, South Oyster Bay, Amityville, Babylon and Pennatquit, after which follows Islip. Of these various stations, the first which approximates the sea is Rockville Centre, nineteen miles from New-York, and which is but a short walk from the Bay. It has, running through it from Hempstead, a limpid fresh water stream, which is dammed along its distance into a series of beautiful lakelets, affording both boating and fishing. One of these is converted into a reservoir for supplying Brooklyn with water. After leaving Rockville Centre, all the stations enjoy a sea-side proximity, accompanied by fine shooting. Telegraph wires connect Rockville Centre with New-York, by way of Hempstead, and a short railroad will soon be completed to the latter place, making Rockville Centre a leading point of the region. Fares and commutation on the Southside Railroad are similar to the low rates of the New-Jersey roads, and far cheaper than elsewhere on Long Island.

Fire Island is a narrow strip of beach jutting into the ocean. On leaving the railway, a steamboat carries passengers eight miles, across the beautiful Great South Bay. There are two hotels on the island, accommodating together about three hundred boarders; but on the near Long Island shore, just opposite, there are numerous boarding places. Fire Island is becoming a very fashionable resort—the exclusives from New-York having made it a favorite resort for a few seasons past. Other sea-bathing places near the City have been too crowded for their taste.

BROOKLYN AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

This railroad, connects at Greenwood Cemetery with the horse cars to the Brooklyn ferries. Its first stopping place after Greenwood is Tollgate, six miles from Brooklyn, followed by Conover's Lane, Weir's Hill, New-Utrecht, Bath, Unionville, Hyde Park and Coney Island, twelve miles from Brooklyn. This latter spot is well-known for its sea-bathing advantages. Bath also has an old reputation as a watering place, and has several hotels. Board can be had near all the other stations. Coney Island is a most amusing as well as refreshing resort. The crowds who frequent there are vast, and the varied aspects of uncouth individuals, as they emerge from the water with their dripping bathing dresses, draw forth shouts of laughter from those on the beach, who watch the bathers with the same delight as if a theatrical burlesque were presented to them. Excellent dinners can be obtained at the hotels and eating houses, and no better sea bathing is to be found on the continent. Coney Island claims to have the best beach on the Atlantic coast, and an unbroken view of the ocean. The island is but four and a half miles long and half a mile wide. The creek which separates it from the main land contains abundance of fish and crabs, while bass and bluefish are numerous in the bay adjoining. The verandas of the different hotels give a view of Staten Island, Brooklyn environs and New-York Bay, as well as of the ocean.

EAST-NEW-YORK AND CANARSIE RAILROAD.

This new road is but four miles long, and runs from East New-York to Canarsie, where bathing, fishing and boating offer themselves in abundance through the surroundings of Jamaica Bay. A horse railroad runs from the different Brooklyn ferries, six miles to East New-York. An attempt is making to obtain authority from the Brooklyn Common Council to run steam along the route.

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.

This road labors also under the disadvantage of the horse cars to East New-York. Steam cars from there touch, before reaching Jamaica, twelve miles off, at Cypress-avenue, Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Leavitts-avenue and Van Wyck-avenue.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Great Neck is the terminus of this short railroad, and is but a distance of fifteen miles. Trains leaves Hunter's Point at 8:15 P. M., and to Flushing and intermediate places only, at 8:30 P. M. On Saturday night, the last train is at 11 o'clock P. M. Boats from James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street, leave half an hour before each train from the former point, and quarter of an hour before, from the latter. The stations following Hunter's Point are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Woodside, Newtown, West Flushing, Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, and Little Neck. A new railroad is now constructing from Hunter's Point to Flushing by an opposition company, and both fares and facilities will probably be lower next year than at present. Boat communication exists with Flushing, every afternoon at 4 P. M., by the steamer *Osseo* from Pier No. 22 East River, touching at College Point, Stratton and Westchester upon Long Island Sound. Astoria and Ravenswood are reached by the *Charles Chamberlain* and *Sylvan Grove* steamers, every hour from Pier No. 24 East River. A horse railroad is building to them from Hunter's Point, and a ferry also crosses from Yorkville.

LONG ISLAND RAILWAY.

Communication from New-York by this road exists through the James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street ferries to Hunter's Point. From there, a tolerably frequent communication exists with Hicksville, twenty-five miles out, where a branch connects with Syosset. After leaving Hunter's Point, the traveler passes the stations of Woodside, Winfield, Jamaica, Willow Tree, Queens, Hyde Park, Mineola and Westbury, before reaching Hicksville. At Mineola, a short branch runs southerly to Hempstead, and will soon be completed to Rockville Centre, and toward the north side of the Island branches run to Roslyn, Glen Head, Glencove, Huntington and Northport. Boat communication with Glencove and Roslyn, including Whitestone, Baylies' Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, upon Long Island Sound, may be had by the steamboat *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, daily at 4 P. M., and Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Northport are each day visited by the steamer *D. R. Martin*, which leaves Pier No. 34 East River, at the same hour.

Bay Ridge, Long Island, is reached in half an hour by horse cars from the Hamilton ferry in Brooklyn, and also by the little steamer *Bay Ridge* from Wall-street ferry, which leaves at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 5:15 P. M. Bay Ridge is this side of Fort Hamilton, and has a splendid view of the Bay and Staten Island. Brooklyn has spread hitherto to the eastward, and left its southerly suburb of Bay Ridge comparatively rural, but a late impulse given to property there, in the laying out of streets and avenues, will soon engulf it in brick and mortar.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Steamers communicate with this road from the foot of Broadway to Vanderbilt's Landing, where cars run twelve miles to Tottenville, through Garretson's, New-Dorp, Richmond, Gifford's, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot, Princess Bay, Pleasant Plains, and Richmond Valley. At Tottenville a ferry runs to Perth Amboy. The steamers *Thomas Hunt* and *Pomona* leave Pier 19 North River, for the north shore of Staten Island, nearly every hour from 7:30 A. M., to 6:30 P. M. They touch at New-Brighton, Sailor's Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, and Elm Park.

For the south side of Staten Island the steamboats *Westfield* and *Middletown* leave hourly from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and run also at 11:45 P. M. for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers in town. What resident of New-York has not heard of the beauties of Staten Island?

ERIE RAILROAD.

The fact of this being a long road, with the liability of all long roads to delay does not at all militate against its frequent and rapid communication with New-York at short distances. Special trains run to Suffern, 32 miles off, frequently during the day until 8 P. M., and on Wednesdays until midnight. Suffern trains touch at Boiling Spring, Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Norwood, Ridgwood, Hokokus, Allendale and Ramsey's. Trains to Paterson run through every day until 11 P. M. The communicating ferry-boats are found at the foot of Chambers-street.

Paterson was founded by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in 1791, as a cotton manufacturing locality. The romantic Passaic Falls in the vicinity are well known as one of the most fascinating spots in the Union. The Ramapo Valley, beginning two miles from Paterson, is noted for beautiful scenery and revolutionary memories. Turner's Station has most fascinating little lakes in its vicinity. Rumsay's Lake, two miles off, has 100 acres of water; Round Lake, 200 acres; Little Long Lake, is a mile long and half a mile wide; Mount Basha Lake covers 800 acres; Truxedo Lake is a mile and-a-half long and a quarter of a mile wide, and Slaughter's Lake is a mile and a half in length, with a width of a mile. The public are scarcely aware of the beauties of this vicinity and its pleasure advantages. These lakes all afford excellent perch and pickerel fishing and charming boating.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

Ferry-boats from the foot of Chambers-street communicate with this road until 6 P. M., touching, before reaching Hackensack, at Carlstadt, Woodbridge and Lodi.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

This road is connected with New-York by ferry-boats from the foot of both Barclay and Christopher streets. A distance of thirty miles, to Morristown, comprehends the stations of Newark, Roseville, East Orange, Orange Junction, Brick Church, Orange, Orange Valley, Montrose, South Orange, Maplewood, Milburn, Summit, Chatham and Madison. The attractions of Orange Mountain are well known. Summit is on high land, and is quite a favorite resort. By the Morris and Essex Road also access is obtained to the beautiful villages of Woodside and Belleville on the Passaic River, horse-cars running close by the Newark Depot to these places.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Northern Railway has become a peculiar favorite of late years as the suburban residence of New-York business men. Several heavy capitalists were attracted to Englewood and other points, and have invested largely in land at some of the stations, selling it off in small quantities to moneyed friends whom they induced to follow them. The managers of the road also show a very farseeing and enlightened policy, in themselves buying land and effecting great improvements upon it. The road is short, and consequently not liable to delays.

After leaving Bergen, the stations are New-Durham, Allerton's, English Neighborhood, Hackensack Junction, Leonia, Englewood, Highland, Tenafly, Cresskill, Closter, Norwood, Tappan, Upper Piermont, Blauvelville, Narmet, Spring Valley and Monsey. This latter place is thirty-six miles from New-York. Excellent hotels for summer boarders exist at Norwood, Tenafly and Englewood. One is soon to be built at Hackensack Junction. The hotel at Norwood was opened last month by a ball given by Mr. E. R. Houghton, the proprietor. It was largely and fashionably attended by families along the line, and by visitors from this City. A noble piazza surrounds the building, the rooms, even when single, are unusually large, the ceilings lofty, and the table excellent. The scenery around is magnificent. The distance is less than twenty-two miles from New-York. The builder of the hotel was Mr. T. WYMAN JONES, who still owns it. The Highwood House at Tenafly, kept by Mr. TRUMAN, was exceedingly popular last year, under the management of Mr. HOUGHTON, and still remains so. Englewood has three hotels, and is soon to have a fourth, capable of accommodating five hundred guests.

The neighboring Palisades afford beautiful drives on the whole length of the Northern Railroad. The road will be extended during this year to Nyack and Haverstraw. Both these favorite resorts are now reached by the steamer *Crystenah* at 6:30 P. M. from Pier No. 39, North River, and the steamer *Adelphi* at the same hour from Pier No. 34. Fort Lee and Bull's Ferry on the North River are distant but two miles from the Northern Railroad, and can both also be reached by the steamers *Palisade* and *Thomas E. Hulse* from Piers Nos. 43 and 51 North River, respectively, at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

This road offers to New-Brunswick, 28 miles from New-York, the stations of West End, Newark, Waverley, Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway, Union Town and Metutchin. Trains run constantly through the day until midnight. All these points offer boarding places. Newark and Rahway and New-Brunswick offer good hotels.

MILLSTONE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

This road leads from New-Brunswick to Millstone, 34 miles from New-York. Voornees and Middlebush are the intermediate stations.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

This leads from Rahway to Perth Amboy, and connects at the former place with the New-Jersey Railroad. Woodbridge is the intermediate point, and is twenty-five miles from New-York. Perth Amboy, by this route, is twenty-eight miles distant, and is also approached by the Staten Island Railroad, by the steamboat *Chicopee*, daily at 3:30 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, and by the *Argo* at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The country along this road is growing very fast, and new stations are frequently springing up through the action of land speculators, and who lay out new tracts and build upon them. The stations, as far as Somerville, thirty-six miles, are Communipaw, Claremont, Greenville, Pamrapo, Centreville, Bergen Point, Elizabethport, Elizabeth, Roselle, Crawford, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Newmarket and Boundbrook. At Bergen Point, the well-known La Tourette House exists, which has long been a favorite and fashionable Summer resort. At all the other stations boarding-places offer themselves. The stations as far as Elizabethport enjoy boating and fishing upon Newark Bay. The last train to Somerville runs at 9:32 P. M. To Elizabeth, constant trains run until 12:30 P. M.

The steamer *Thomas P. Way* leaves Pier No. 36, North River, at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Bergen Point and Newark, and the *Kill Von Kull* from Pier No. 14, North River, touches at Bergen Point and Elizabethport.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

The steamer in connection with this road runs daily at 4 P. M. for South Amboy, where good private board can be had. It lands passengers in the morning at New-York, at about 11 o'clock.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

A steamboat from Pier No. 82, North River, daily at 4 P. M., and from Pier No. 3 at 4:15 P. M., connects with this road at Port Monmouth, New-Jersey, a distance of twenty-one miles. A train is there taken for Long Branch, fifteen miles, touching at Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport and Branchport. The whole line of this road offers favorite boarding places, among which Red Bank is the most noted and the most picturesque. The popularity of Long Branch need not be enlarged upon. Passengers reach New-York in the morning at 9:45.

The *Sea Bird* and *Neversink*, from Pier No. 30 North River, run to Red Bank, touch at Highlands, M. & B.'s Dock, Port Washington, Long Branch, Sandy Hook and Shrewsbury. They leave daily at different hours, owing to shallowness, which cannot be passed at low tide.

The steamers *William Harrison* and *Mattawan* leave Pier 26 North River, daily for Keyport and Middletown Point, at 3 and 4 P. M., returning about 9 in the morning.

The view of the Neversink River from Red Bank, is surpassingly beautiful, and is the delight of artists. The fishing and crabbing are abundant. Good boating and salt water bathing are to be had.

The United States lighthouse building rears its towers behind THOMPSON's and SCHENCK's Hotels, at the Highlands of Neversink. The scenery and walks are rugged and romantic, and the views from the different cliffs splendid. Handsome cottages are springing up in all directions. The Keystone Club House in this vicinity is a very favorite summer resort of the members and their friends.

Pleasure Bay is a favorite resort on the Shrewsbury River, for boating, fishing and crabbing.

Long Branch was first frequented by Philadelphians early during this century, and has been a New-York resort for only twenty years. The village hotels and country seats now cover an immense space, and new village plots are constantly being laid out with a view of selling lots to New-Yorkers.

The gayety at Long Branch in the Summer is constant. The drives around are very good. Parks are mapped out and villas in every direction are beautiful. Mineral Spring is near by, at Oceanville, and the Turtle Mills at Eatontown have afforded picturesque charms for a century.

SEA SHORE RAILWAY.

Trains by this road run during the Summer season from Sandy Hook along the sea-shore, to the Highlands of Neversink and Long Branch. Boats to connect at Sandy Hook with the trains leave foot of Clarkson-street at 10:30 A. M., 4 and 5:15 P. M.

The above resorts are within a radius of thirty or thirty-five miles only from this City, and afford easy and rapid communication for the residence and sojourn of those doing business here. Very delightful locations within fifty miles have therefore been necessarily omitted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, E. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Principal character by Miss Fanny Herring.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
HUMOROUS AND POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Alfred Burnett, Miss Helen Nash, and Mrs. Hattie Green.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The American residents of London, Berlin and Stuttgart celebrated the anniversary of our National Independence in an appropriate manner.

In the French Corps Legislatif, Saturday, the Budget was discussed and Minister Rouher defended the Government, saying that a strong army was a pledge of peace.

The reduction of the Austrian army progresses.

Von Beust has replied to the recent allocution of the Pope on the state of religion in Austria.

Prince Alexander Kara Georgewich and family have been deprived of all right of succession to the throne of Servia. Milan has been consecrated sovereign.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown June 25, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The Democratic Convention will resume its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Resolutions will not be ready to report and will ask an extension of time until Tuesday. Among the resolutions sent in to the Committee was a series said to have been submitted by Chief Justice Chase, and which are characterized by lifetime adherents of the faith as sound Democratic doctrine. The prospects of candidates seem as undecided as ever, but last evening the general impression was that Pendleton was not gaining ground. The opposition to him has not yet concentrated upon any candidate.

A young man named Dewitt Clinton Van Sickle, a resident of East Liberty, Delaware County, Ohio, has been arrested in Columbus on the charge of poisoning his father's family and burning his house. The poisoning was done in April, the culprit putting a quantity of arsenic in some molasses. Fortunately but a small quantity was partaken of, and no fatal results ensued. Some few weeks afterward the homestead was set on fire and burned to the ground. The young man is thought to be insane, and will be taken to a lunatic asylum.

A young married woman named Bollinger, and her brother and sister, who reside with her in Belleville, Ohio, were poisoned on Tuesday last by eating biscuit with arsenic in them. The brother and sister have recovered, but the woman still remains in a precarious condition. Mrs. Bollinger's mother-in-law mixed the biscuit, and from threats previously made by her, there was thought to be little doubt that the arsenic was introduced for the purpose of murder.

Dominion Day, July 1, appears to have been observed most enthusiastically as a public holiday all over the Canadas, East and West. Picnics, bonfires, torchlight processions, and reviews of volunteers, took place at various points; business was for a while suspended, and the people gave themselves to relaxation and sport.

Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, has definitely decided to make Macon his place of residence, and it is the intention of the Committee having the matter in charge to prepare a suitable house for him before his return in the Fall.

The graduates of Yale College, residing in St. Louis, had a pleasant reunion at the residence of Hon. Albert Todd, in that city, on Wednesday evening last.

Gen. Stoneman has issued an order abolishing the sub-districts of Alexandria, Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg, in Virginia. The sub-districts of Lynchburg and Winchester remain.

At the Simpson County Agricultural Fair Grounds, Franklin, Ky., on the 3d inst., the entire amphitheatre fell to the ground, injuring several workmen severely. The structure was nearly finished, and valued at $12,000.

A rocket exploded in the steeple of St. John's Episcopal Church in Buffalo on Saturday. The structure was soon afterward wrapped in flames, which destroyed it with all its valuable contents.

A self-styled Professor advertised an entertainment in St. Louis, a night or two since, at which he was to expose the mysteries of spiritual manifestations, allow himself to be shot at with pistols, and let the audience into all the secrets of jugglers. After appearing before the audience and requesting those who desired to shoot at him to prepare their pistols, he went behind the stage curtain and has not since been seen. He obtained about two hundred dollars and left his hall rent and printing bills unpaid.

Rev. J. H. Gulliver, D. D., pastor of the New-England Church in Chicago, has been elected President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., *vice* Dr. Curtis, resigned.

The body of the late Lieut.-Commander Reed, who was drowned off Osaca, Japan, a few months ago, at the same time that Admiral Bell lost his life, was interred at Chicago on Friday last.

Hon. Samuel W. Inge died in San Francisco on the 10th ult., of pneumonia, aged about 55 years. He was a native of North Carolina, but early settled in Alabama. He represented his district in Congress from 1847 to 1851, and voted against the admission of California into the Union. He went to California the following year, and during Buchanan's Administration was sent to Mexico on business connected with the Limantour claim. He also held the office of United States District-Attorney for California during the same Administration, but resigned before the expiration of his term.

Hon. John A. Bingham was renominated for Congress in the Sixteenth District of Ohio by acclamation on Thursday. This is the seventh renomination of Judge Bingham for Congress, and he has served in the lower House longer than any other Ohio member of it.

A Convention of Italians settled in this country is talked of, and those residing in Chicago have held a meeting and voted to pay the expenses of delegates if they will meet there.

The St. Louis Board of Health, on Friday, seized all the water-melons in the markets of that city.

Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the negro, William Jackson, who, it was alleged, was thrown overboard and drowned from a canal-boat at the foot of Hudson-street, Jersey City. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased fell overboard while intoxicated, and exonerated Wm. T. Babcock, Captain of the boat, from all blame. Babcock was discharged from custody.

The number of fires that occurred in this City during the Fourth of July, 1867, was twenty-two, while the number on the Fourth of July, 1868, was but twelve—a decrease of about forty-six per cent.

A disgraceful riot occurred at a Fenian pic nic, at the Bellevue Gardens, foot of East Eightieth-street, on the Fourth. The Police being called to quell it, were attacked with muskets and swords by some soldiers of the Fourth Fenian Regiment, but speedily overcame them and quelled the disturbance.

Capt. Hutchings and a squad of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, yesterday, stopped a prize fight at Ward's Island, arresting the principals, John Tobin *alias* Dick O'Brien, and Wm. Clark, and many of the bystanders.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Rylands, who was murdered in Baxter-street by Donato Magaldo. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner and he was committed to the Tombs.

Mr. John N. Martin, a "sidewalk delegate" from Indiana to the National Democratic Convention, died at the Tombs in a fit of delirium tremens. He had been twice arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

At Jones' Wood, yesterday, the delegates to the National Schuetzenfest held a business meeting, and resolved to hold the next festival at Cincinnati, in 1870. In the afternoon and evening there were sacred concerts at the Fest Halle, which were attended by large audiences.

A picnic party was attacked and robbed by a gang of ruffians at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Before they had fully accomplished their purposes the timely arrival of policemen interfered with them and they fled. One of them was subsequently arrested.

Vital Issues of the Democratic Convention.

An undue prominence is given to the merely personal aspect of the Democratic Convention. The rivalry of candidates is spoken of as though it comprehended all that is important in the matters to be decided. The relative strength of Pendleton and Chase, of Blair and Hancock, of Seymour and Hendricks, is discussed with a vehemence only to be accounted for on the supposition that the sole business of the Convention is to weigh their pretensions and proclaim its preference. The possibility of delay and difficulty is recognized only in relation to the competing claims of certain politicians. With the ballot for the nominations, it is assumed the only possible trouble will begin, and with the announcement of the nomination all embarrassment will end.

In truth, however, there is a preliminary task of a much more troublesome character, one that will bring to light the strong antagonisms which exist within the party, and that will necessarily contribute to the strength or discomfiture of the more prominent candidates. In ordinary circumstances, doubtless, the construction of a platform is comparatively easy. The *World's* faith in the efficacy of a "dexterous choice of phraseology," as a means of securing party unity, then, has ample illustration. But the circumstances in which the Democratic delegates come together are exceptional in their nature. There are differences and difficulties which the most dexterous use of language cannot wholly overcome. There is a conflict of principle which does not admit of ready compromise, and which cannot be ignored without a gross abandonment of conviction on one side or the other.

Two issues must be met that are really vital. Questions arising out of reconstruction constitute one; the debt and the currency constitute the other. How shall they be presented? Which of the contending views shall receive the sanction of the Convention? Which shall be made the basis of the nomination—the ground on which the candidate shall appeal to the country for support?

The differences on both issues are fundamental. In regard to reconstruction, the points of variation involve the acceptance or the overthrow of the work of Congress. The more moderate section of the Democracy, while denouncing the assumptions of Congress and the agencies through which it has operated, admits the folly and hopelessness of any general reversal, whether by Congress or the Judiciary. It deplores the existence of negro suffrage, but contends that, constitutionally, the subject must now be left to the States themselves. It assails the representation sent to Washington, but leaves reform to be wrought out locally rather than by any action of the Federal Government. On the other hand, extreme opponents of reconstruction object to whatever looks like acquiescence in results produced by what they consider unconstitutional methods. They urge the overthrow by force of all that has been done in the Southern States. The destruction of their new organizations, the deposition of their republican officials, the disfranchisement of the freedmen, and the reëstablishment, with the help of the army, of the old order of things. So also with the Congressional representation of the South. They assail it as a fraud, and would make its abrogation, and the admission of members elected by white people, the first duty of a Democratic House.

Now, how are these opposing views to be reconciled? In what manner are the differences they indicate to be amicably overcome? One or the other must be indorsed by the Convention. Either it must accept as accomplished facts the main results of the Congressional policy—in which case Chase may fittingly become its candidate—or it must declare war against the new system, and pledge itself as far as possible to revive the old system, with Blair or some one like him as the standard-bearer.

Similar difficulties occur in connection with the bonds and the currency. On this question, at least, there can be no evasion. The West sends forth no uncertain sound, and its delegates will tolerate no uncertain work. It affirms the right of the Government to pay the bondholder in legal-tender currency, and it insists on the immediate taxation of bonds, regardless of the conditions on which they were issued. Nor is the West alone in its demands. The Maine Democracy is committed to the same principles, and Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia will be found among their supporters. Here again, however, the moderate section of the party holds other ground. It pleads for the maintenance inviolate of the public credit, and predicts discomfiture and disgrace as the penalties of tampering with the letter or spirit of the bonds.

By what "choice of phraseology" shall this conflict be averted? Mr. Seymour might undertake to satisfy both views to his own entire satisfaction. But Pendleton's friends have a mission which they will not betray; and though they may be unable to carry their candidate, they are unquestionably strong enough to compel the assertion of their principle in the platform. If they fail in this, their candidate may be spared the mortification of defeat in the ballot. If they succeed in so shaping the platform as to satisfy their distinctive principle, they will render the nomination of Chase impossible.

A platform constructed according to the taste of the moderate element would not sustain Pendleton or Blair. Nor could Chase stand an instant on ground moulded by the friends of these more pronounced candidates.

In the controversy touching the platform, then, we meet considerations which materially affect the chances of candidates. A positive platform will determine the range within which the selection must be made; and a failure to impart positiveness will almost necessarily be followed by the nomination of some third-rate man.

The Soldiers and the Politicians.

The soldiers who met in convention on Saturday are evidently unwilling to be confounded with the Copperhead elements of the Democratic Party. Decided in their condemnation of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, they are explicit in their demand for a candidate whose record harmonizes with the general conduct of the war, and the principles established by the contest for the Union. They have no idea of being tied to the chariot-wheels of politicians who sympathized with the enemies of the Union, and make aversion to Radicalism a pretext for surrendering the essential results of victory.

Another satisfactory feature of the soldiers' gathering is a significant silence as to the currency and the debt—questions which are made the occasion of appeals to ignorance and prejudice—and which give promise of a more awkward controversy among the Democratic delegates than that arising out of the pretensions of rival candidates. The soldiers protest against extravagant expenditures and the burden of an excessive taxation; but their proceedings on Saturday exhibit no disposition to use these grievances to the prejudice of the bondholders and the detriment of the public credit.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the general tone and purpose of the Soldier's Convention will exercise a wholesome influence over the action of the politicians. Whether those who claim to speak in behalf of three-fourths of a million of Union soldiers are in reality engaged in furthering the pretensions of any candidate or clique, remains to be seen. If they are thus employed—if under the mast of moderation and impartiality they are working for one nomination or against another—their speeches and resolutions will soon find a lower level. If, on the contrary, their professions are honest, and their aim consistent and well-defined, we may anticipate for their proceedings a not inconsiderable weight in the judgment of the body which will to-day test the relative strength of competing factions.

The Greenback Doctrine—Its Fundamental Error.

The supposition that the legal-tender acts apply to the bonded debt of the Government results from misapprehension of their object and scope. From the very origin of the Government legal-tender acts have been passed, their object in every case being to enable defendants in suits to plead that they have made a lawful tender; but as the Government is not capable of being sued, and is consequently not under the necessity of tendering money in legal proceedings, no lawyer or statesman or financier ever supposed that these acts, which commenced with Gen. Washington's administration, were passed with any other view than to afford the means of determining the rights and obligations of parties who might be litigants in judicial contests. Society would be entirely unprovided with proper and sufficient regulations to determine the relative rights and obligations of debtors and creditors if courts were not in existence, empowered to decide whether what had been tendered was lawful and sufficient or otherwise. But neither in any work on elementary law, nor in any opinion promulgated by any court, nor in any production regarded as authority in any country, have these legal-tender acts been supposed to relate in any manner to the obligations of the Government which passed them.

The act of Congress of Feb. 9, 1793, provides that Spanish milled dollars of a certain weight "shall pass current and be a *legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands.*" The act of June 25, 1834, provides that certain other coins therein enumerated shall pass current as money within the United State by tale, "for the payment of all debts and demands." The acts of June 28, 1834, and March 3, 1843, use the same language applicable to other coins. The Constitution restricted the States from making "anything but gold and silver coin a tender for debts," but was silent as to the quantity, weight or description of such coin, and hence the necessity for legislation on this subject by Congress to establish uniformity in all the States as to what constitutes the debt paying medium. But for such a restriction on the States, and for such regulations one of the great objects of union would have been frustrated.

No one supposed that the General Government could pay its debt in Spanish milled dollars by weight, or in such other foreign dollars by tale, although as between individuals and corporations, public and private, they were thus made a lawful tender for their public or private debts. It would have been deemed a violation of honor to apply an ordinary legal-tender act to the solemn obligations of the Government, which had defined precisely in its coinage acts what the dollar was, which it purported to pay. The debt due by a city corporation comes within the description of a public debt, and answers that call of the legal-tender acts of 1862 which provides that the greenback currency shall be "lawful money and legal tender for all debts public and private, within the United States." The privilege of pleading such a tender in court was thus extended to the public debts of public corporations.

The act further provides, and here it departs from its functions as a legal tender act, that such greenback currency shall be receivable for "all *claims and demands* against the United States except for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit." What was intended by claims and demands? A debt ascertained and fixed by a solemn undertaking is never referred to by such loose phraseology. It was intended to apply to that large mass of claims and demands current and floating for which no bond or other security had been issued. When the Government issues its *promise* to pay a *dollar* it means no other than the dollar fixed by its own laws.

A single test will set this matter clear. The act of 1862 provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, one hundred and fifty millions of *dollars* of United States notes, not bearing interest, *payable to bearer* at the Treasury of the United States." These, it then declares, shall be such tender.

Now, what did the Government intend should be thus promised by the greenback and paid at the Treasury on demand? No one supposes that it was any other than the gold or silver dollar described in the acts of 1792, 1837 and 1849. When, therefore, in its five-twenty bonds it promises to pay a *dollar*, the same dollar was unquestionably intended. The word, as between itself and those who receive its promises, has no other signification than that specified in the coinage acts, although as to "all claims and demands" authenticated by officers of the Government, and for which securities have not been issued this temporary currency is made receivable.

The adoption, therefore, of the greenback theory by the Democratic Convention will be a blunder as well as a wrong, because, although what is stamped on the back of greenbacks is calculated to mislead, yet, examination into the theory upon which legal-tender acts are passed will satisfy fair-minded men that so much of it as relates to legal tender has no manner of application to the debts of the Government, which, not being suable, cannot plead a tender; and that so much of it as relates to claims and demands, refers only to the mass of floating debts of a current nature which might be temporarily adjusted by a promise to pay an actual dollar at a future day, which dollar the creditor would ultimately be entitled to receive at the place of designated payment, provided he remained holder of the security.

In the case of an individual who pleads the tender and makes the payment of a greenback the discharge from the debt is immediate and absolute, but although made receivable for claims and demands against the Government, the Government is still the debtor for an equivalent amount payable in gold or silver dollars on the happening of resumption on presentation of the greenback security.

The French Mode of Insuring Peace.

One has become so accustomed to the mysterious and oracular tone of French official utterances with regard to the peace of Europe—of which Napoleon is rightly or wrongly supposed to be the sole arbiter—that nothing coming from that quarter can disappoint by its vagueness or startle as a paradox. But M. Magne's last pacific assurances are based on grounds so novel that even those habituated to the Imperial and Ministerial style can scarcely avoid a certain feeling of bewilderment. The world has long been assured on the highest authority that an army of a million and a quarter is the most secure guarantee of peace, and that every new decree of conscription is merely a fresh dove sent from the Imperial ark. The public has become quite familiar with the theory that Saint Chassepot may really be taken as the patron of the peace societies. But M. Magne goes a step further, and declares that armament and disarmament are equally pledges of peace. This is either a meaningless paradox or a cynically audacious piece of *chauvinisme.* It is either a mere phrase or a hint that while peace is certain if no Power has any soldiers—through lack of means to make war—it is equally certain if all are armed—through the fear inspired by France. Surely, the less there is of this sort of "pacific" language the better for the prospects of Europe.

At the same time, while there is so much general anxiety, and so many elements of danger in the situation, and so little reliance to be placed on the pacific protestations of any party concerned, weeks and months go by without any really alarming developments. The hopeful view of the matter is, that every day is a gain—that national jealousy may cool down before war results. The danger is, that European nations may go to war through sheer weariness at the present armed peace, or that they may drift into war through some accidental and unsuspected ground of difference suddenly assuming importance, while the temper of the great military Powers is such as to render calm discussion difficult. We still believe that Napoleon himself is earnestly desirous to preserve peace, and unwilling to risk his dynasty on the issue of a war with Prussia. But the French people are undoubtedly uneasy and jealous of the great strides made by Prussia, and Napoleon is compelled to gratify their pride by a great display of national strength. To do so, he has to take one-thirtieth of the entire population of France, and the very pick and flower of her manhood, and embody them in an army with the most warlike traditions and aggressive instincts of any in the world. Every man thus taken, whatever his feelings at first, loses sight of the interests of the peaceful French citizen, and merges them in the ideas of the French soldier. When an army organized like the French reaches its present proportion to the total population, its will, when excited, is irresistible. And here lies the great danger of the situation. Even assuming Napoleon to be desirous of peace, and Bismarck anxious to avoid war, if not inevitable, a chance personal collision, a fancied insult, a slight not apologized for, might at any moment raise a storm of excitement in the French army that Napoleon could not repress. If peace be his object, it is very perilous means that he takes to insure it. And the equivocal utterances of his ministerial oracles are scarcely calculated to renew confidence.

The Military Districts.

Gen. McDowell, who is now said by our correspondent to have been removed from the command of the Fourth Military District at his own request, is probably the last of the district commanders who will be relieved by the appointment of a successor. When, during the war, the Virginia forces were commanded successively by Gens. Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, being an average of two commanders per year, it was thought to sufficiently indicate the uncertainties of official station. But those changes were nothing to the rapidity with which commanders have been placed and displaced in the five military districts so recently constituted.

Of the five generals who were originally put in command, not one remains. The President has removed every one of them, and in some cases their successors also, and usually, though not always, because, although his own appointees, they excited his displeasure. The only parallel to this state of things was in Buchanan's famous appointment of Governors for Kansas, who, no matter how "sound" on the Presidential policy they appeared upon appointment, got "converted," and were consequently removed on actually seeing and administering the affairs of the Territory.

In the First District, Gen. Schofield had the longest stay of all. The President received complaints against him from rebels, and Congress received complaints against him from Radicals; he was removed to be made Secretary of War, and Gen. Stoneman reigns in his stead. In the Second District, Gen. Sickles, after repeatedly being on the verge of removal, was finally thrust out for political reasons, and Gen. Canby installed. In the Third District, Gen. Pope displeased the Presidential policy, and his head went off, Gen. Meade supplanting him. In the Fourth District, Gen. Ord gave way to Gen. Gillem, Gen. Gillem to Gen. McDowell, and now Gen. McDowell to Gen. Gillem again. Gen. McDowell, by the way, was summoned from the Pacific coast for this purpose, and with the necessary trouble and expense came the long journey, but has had hardly time to turn around in his trust before he quits it. The Fifth Military District has been under the successive commands of Gens. Sheridan, Griffin, Mower, Hancock and Buchanan—five in all.

As this shifting and swapping of commanders at the South did not begin with the establishment of the five districts, but was characteristic of the departments before, the Southern people must be pretty well used to the change of rulers, and the mutability of military authorities. Besides, the first act of each General commanding has been to remove some State officers, as Gen. Meade removed Gov. Jenkins, Gen. McDowell Gov. Humphries, Gen. Sheridan Gov. Wells, and so forth. Let the Southern people take courage in reflecting that the day of the districts is almost done; that martial law is giving way to civil law, military control to municipal law; and that as reconstruction is nearly completed, there will be no more Generals required to govern, nor "impediments" to be removed.

The Bricklayers' Strike.

It is always an occasion for regret to any community when a conflict arises between laborers and their employers. But it scarcely ever happens that a quarrel of this sort so profoundly affects all classes as the present difference between the bricklayers and the master masons. Not only do those immediately interested suffer by being deprived of the profits of the season most favorable to builders; all those who furnish materials for building are also injured, and thus, indirectly, the entire network of commerce is seriously affected; and all rent-payers especially suffer from any diminution in the supply of dwellings, the demand for which, in this City, is constantly on the increase.

"Strikes," as we have often urged hitherto, are always inexpedient as a means of regulating either the price or the hours of labor. The very argument urged in favor of combinations of workmen for this purpose shows rather the weakness than the strength of the position assumed. Laborers cannot, it is argued, effect their purposes except by combination. If they want larger wages, and do not coöperate, capitalists, having such important advantages, will obtain workmen at their own prices. But why is this? Because laborers compete with one another just as capitalists must do—just as contractors compete with contractors, and merchants with merchants. It is true that capital has certain advantages as against labor. So has the skillful workman as against the raw hand. Industry persevered in results in skill; skill, accompanied by the sacrifice of immediate luxuries for future advantages, results in wealth. Thus capital is only promoted labor. The skillful mason of to-day is to-morrow a contractor. If his skill gave him an advantage in the earlier stages of his career, his past sacrifices ought now to give him an equal advantage. Capital is the great prize of labor.

The great principle of modern political economy is based upon the idea of harmony in the midst of conflicting forces, without artificial constraint from any source. It is the principle of self-regulation. An edict of government, interfering, violates this principle. So also do the arbitrary rules of any combination either on the part of capitalists or of laborers. Coöperative societies there may be, with legitimate ends. Such are most of the secret societies on their present plan. Whenever an association proposes for its end the moral benefit of its members, as in the case of temperance societies, or economy, as in the case of coöperative associations, providing for their members without the assistance of middle-men, we say that it is legitimate and proper. But combinations of wealthy men to take advantages of the poor, or of workmen to take advantage of capitalists, both interfering with the ordinary, legitimate and organic laws of human industry, do not elicit our encouragement or sympathy.

The Bricklayers' Association have accomplished something; they have, by their "strikes," raised their wages from $4 and $4 50 to $5 for each day's work of ten hours; and that advance has been submitted to by the bosses. Now they demand a reduction of the working day to eight hours, with a reduction of the day's wages to $4 50. This is simply a claim for 56 cents per hour instead of 50 cents. To this the employers object; and, while they have hitherto foreborne with the association, they now protest against some of its arbitrary regulations, particularly against those debarring the master mason from working on his own job and preventing his employment of more than two apprentices at any time. The master masons have also good reason to complain that the members of the association refuse to work with those who are not members. Another objection against the association is, that it virtually, if not intentionally, puts the most ordinary workman upon a level with the most skillful. Thus $5 per day is frequently demanded where not one-half that sum is earned.

The combination of workmen has led to a combination of the employers. But there has been no violence. The statement made by the master masons has been moderate and has not been disputed by the workmen. Each party has undoubtedly the right to maintain its position. But still a compromise is possible—one based upon justice, and one which remedies the grievances on both sides.

If the employers and the workmen will agree upon a fixed price for laying one thousand brick, every difficulty will have been overcome. Then the laborer will obtain exactly what he earns, whether he work eight, ten or twelve hours. The most industrious of the bricklayers would rather work for ten hours at $5 than for eight hours at $4 50. The most skilful of them would rather work by the thousand than by the day. Here is a way open for a just compromise, and we urge it upon the attention both of employers and journeymen.

The longer the "strike" lasts, the more disadvantageous it is to the bricklayers, who cannot so well afford their loss as the master masons. The savings of the Bricklayers' Association will soon melt away; the associations supporting it will soon tire of the exhausting drain upon their own resources. Sooner or later some plan of agreement must be adopted, and why not immediately upon a principle which cannot be objected to on either side?

MINOR TOPICS.

There is no likelihood of the Democrats reaching a nomination to-day. The wrangling over a candidate and a platform has developed the fact that a compromise between the factions is almost impossible. Meetings of leading men were held Saturday night, yesterday and last night; but no common ground upon which they might stand could be found. The Copperhead Pendleton faction are unyielding and implacable; but the Chase-Hancock men are no less determined in their refusal to submit to a Copperhead leadership. The prospect for a strong and popular nomination is not promising.

There is something quite touching in the appeal made to the Democratic Party by the Democratic soldiers and sailors who met on Saturday in Convention, that the party will "nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known antecedents as will enable us, consistently with our action during the war, to coöperate cordially with it." The soldiers and sailors have good reason for anxiety on this point; for the most prominent candidate before the Democratic Convention was a narrow-minded Copperhead during the late war. We should like, however, to see American soldiers speak out in bolder and louder tones than those who met on Saturday. No soldier of the Union should even ask pardon for having fought under his country's flag.

The last Presidential platform of the Democratic Party declared the war for the Union to be a "failure." What will the new platform contain on that subject?

Thad. Stevens has promised to present his new articles of impeachment to the House to-morrow. As originally drawn up by him a few days ago, they were very weak and senseless; but he will now be able to strengthen them with a new article, charging the President with usurpation of power in issuing his proclamation of unconditional and unreserved pardon to all participants in the late insurrection or rebellion. Such an open defiance of the authority lately claimed by Congress must be quite intolerable to Mr. Stevens; and we hope, therefore, that Congress will adjourn as soon as possible after he presents his articles and gets through with his speech on them.

The Democratic Convention has been saved from one nuisance by a tyrannical British Judge. When George Francis Train was brought up for his trial a fortnight ago, he expressed his anxiety to the Judge for a conclusion of his case, as he wished to sail for America, to be present at the July Convention. The appeal, however, was ineffective, and Train was remanded to jail.

The Labor Convention, lately in session in this City, passed a kindly resolution calling attention to the insufficient pay generally given to working women. Very large numbers of young women are now employed in trades, and at other occupations requiring industry, application, and some degree of skill; and, as a rule, they are not awarded *half* the pay that men get for similar labor. In some branches of business they are compelled to work for starvation prices, and are constantly kept in the greatest straits. There is neither justice, humanity, morality nor decency in this. It is a crying evil.

A correspondent suggests, in view of the frightful number of accidents that occur on the "glorious Fourth," from the careless handling of firearms, that it might be well to impose some restrictions on the license now enjoyed by every one who chooses to make himself on that day a nuisance and a terror to his neighbors. We fear Young America will never submit to any restrictions upon his independence on the national holiday, for some time to come, at least; and that on every fifth of July we shall continue to read long lists of men and boys who have lost their hands or heads in trying to enjoy themselves. What do parents, whose children have been disfigured and perhaps disabled for life in consequence of Saturday's sport, think of our correspondent's suggestion?

The recent riot in London between the Tories and Liberals, in which the former broke up a Reform meeting, is spoken of by the London *Star* as an "*Americanizing* of English institutions with a vengeance." The *Star* is mistaken in thinking that riots are a common incident of our political meetings. Political mass meetings are daily affairs in every considerable city of the country; but when have we had any one of them broken up by riotous force?

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) has heard that a strong party in Mexico are anxious that Maximilian's widow, the Empress Carlotta, should return to that country and accept the throne. The *Débats* consequently gives the information that, although the Empress enjoys good health, and at times recovers her reason she suffers from frequent relapses which lead no hope of a complete recovery. Even if she were in sound mind, however, the most dangerous thing she could attempt would be to set her foot on Mexican soil. The Mexicans would not scruple to take her life and steal her clothes.

The prohibition of Court costumes to our Ministers abroad, and their consequent inability, at some Courts, to attend receptions, or make presentations of American citizens, is likely to lead to a revisal of Court requirements—at least at the English Court. The London *Standard* says it suspects the present style of Court costume will not be endured much longer. In a claret-colored coat, flowered waistcoat, black breeches and white stockings, it is difficult for a man to look like a gentleman at all, or like anything but a footman in an inferior suit of livery. The point to be considered is, if the present fashion be abandoned, what is to be the nature of the change? The *Standard* thinks there would be no difficulty in devising some respectable costume for Court occasions free from the objections to the present rig. As it is, large numbers of gentlemen never go into the presence of the sovereign because they have not the courage to appear in the masquerade prescribed for them, which is condemned on every side as ugly, inconvenient, and full of ignoble associations.

The Chicago *Tribune* must read up in Exodus before attempting to draw any more illustrations from that quarter. It jumbles up matters thus: "The only way to elect them (the Republican candidates,) is to sustain them as they stand upon it—not falteringly, not with backward looks at the brazen serpent of repudiation, which some of us, alas! once fell down before, but with our whole hearts." Now this is very unhappy. The Israelites were *saved* by looking upward, not backward, at the brazen serpent; and it was quite another animal that they once fell down before. See Exodus.

The cold weather last Spring was accounted for on the theory that the Gulf Stream had receded a hundred miles or more to the eastward. Will some one who knows please inform us whether the heat of the last three or four days is owing to the return of the great ocean river to its usual courses; and if so, whether it will come much nearer in shore? At any rate the fear that we had permanently lost the beneficent influence of the Stream, and were doomed to see the bleak climate of Labrador extending down our coast, need worry no one for the present.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Musical matters are now at their stillest, save in up-town gardens and the Park, where such excitement as the weather permits is indulged in by the public. In the operatic way there is nothing, save the Worrell Sisters. These pretty, but singular artists, have made a hit in the "Grand Duchess," and that work is played nightly at the New-York Theatre to very good audiences. Each lady has a host of champions and admirers, and hence there is what may be called, without offence, a three-part *claque* in the house every night. Nothing can suppress it, nor, so far as the ladies are concerned, is it desirable that it should be suppressed. The work is given with spirit, and the chorus and orchestra are quite efficient.

Mr. Theodore Thomas is prospering hugely at the Central Park Garden. His programmes are made up with taste. They are intentionally popular in their character, but they are enriched with skillfully selected excerpts from the great masters. The orchestra interprets everything with animation and skill. It is altogether the best orchestra of the kind we have ever had in America. The Saturday *matinées* are well attended, and the character of the audience on all occasions is excellent. Mrs. Jenny Kempton was the vocalist on Saturday last. She sung well and elicited hearty applause from an audience that literally swarmed through the building and garden.

The delegates are having a good time with the Bryants. It is so convenient to drop from the heated room up stairs, down to the cheerful little theatre below. And then all the aggravation of rival candidates is forgotten in the sooty pleasantries of Dan Bryant, Eph Horn, Unsworth, Nelse Seymour, Eugene, and the rest of them. The oratory of Unsworth, by the way, is not unworthy of imitation. It is at least as coherent and forcible as most Democratic stump speaking, and possesses the additional merit of being funny. This is one of the specialities of Unsworth, but he is admirable in every detail of the minstrel business. He is one of the best artists we have ever had here. Eugene is another addition to the troupe. He sustains the prima-donna parts, and sings in falsetto with much artistic skill, albeit somewhat too seriously as it seems to us. Eugene is an excellent dancer, and his petite but well-built figure looks attractive in the abbreviated costume of the other sex. Dan Bryant is a host in himself. No one should neglect to hear and see him in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." The whole of this burlesque on Lingard's entertainment is indescribably ludicrous. The new version of Mr. Daly's "Flash of Lightning" has proved a decided hit. The scene in the boiler room is very happily hit off. Everyone will be gratified who pays a visit to the Bryants. Their entertainment is always good, and their company is decidedly the best in the City.

Personal.—List of Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending 18th June, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. F. Marquand, Miss Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Miss Susan Scott, Miss Susie Scott, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Jerome, Mrs. Addison G. Jerome and family, Mr. G. S. Winston, Miss Winston, the Misses Ely, Mr. Niles, Mr. T. H. Harris and family, Mr. E. Sandstrom Brown, Mr. R. Monroe Carrington, Miss Dora Pinckney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Miss Mattison, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Coggell, Miss Isabel Coggell, Miss W. L. Cooper, Mr. S. H. Olive. Brooklyn—Mr. Silas M. Giddings. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warren, Miss Lucy C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Cutler, Mr. W. W. Cutler, Mr. E. F. Cutler, Mr. J. Richard Carter, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar and daugters, Mr. Charles G. Wood, Miss E. R. Wood, Mr. A. B. Robinson, Mr. A. H. Twombly and family, Mr. J. P. Wheeler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Eckley. Philadelphia—Mr. James V. Ingham, Mr. Albert Pancoast, Mrs. Dr. Quinn, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Dr. Paul Quinn, of U. S. Navy; Mr. L. O. McHenry. Cambridge, Mass.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Masters and child. Albany, N. Y.—Dr. Edward R. Hem. Montreal, Canada—Mr. F. B. Savage. Ann Harbor, Mich.—Mr. A. J. Curtis, Mr. C. R. Adams. Syracuse, N. Y.—Barrett R. White, Dan W. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. White, Mr. L. I. Denison. Worcester—Miss A. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hoar, Miss M. W. Lincoln.

Mr. Skinner's Return to Greece.—Mr. Hilary Skinner, so well known to Greeks and foreigners, has just returned to Athens after a long journey in America, during which he has spoken, written, and in every way labored on behalf of the Cretans. Not only does he bring to these unfortunate people the hospital relief, and other assistance, of which we have elsewhere spoken, but he also tells them of the sympathy felt for them by the Americans. This last consolation is not the least important to the unfortunate Cretans, who are at this moment forsaken by those who rule the destinies of nations. We have just learnt on good authority that Mr. Skinner has been named a Cretan citizen by the Provisional Government of Crete, in acknowledgement of the signal services which he has rendered to the Cretan cause.—*Athens Indépendance Hellenique, June 11.*

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. F. S. Stoddard, of Texas, Judge G. W. Smith, of Texas, Hon. J. Hancock, of Texas, Hon. G. Howard, of North Carolina, and Gen. McCardle, of Mississippi, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. McCorkell, of Virginia, Hon. M. Harris, of Albany, and Gen. Hunt, of New-Hampshire, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Medina, Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. J. B. S. Todd, of Dakota, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. J. D. Freeman, of Mississippi, is at the Everett House. Gen. M. S. Littlefield, of Philadelphia, Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, and Hon. H. T. Trimble, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Casualties.—On Saturday night, Herman Otten, grocer, South First and Fourth streets, E. D., fell through the awning over his store and sustained injuries of a very serious nature.... Yesterday afternoon, Catharine Geige, 12 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 157 Meserole-street, E. D., was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire from fireworks thrown upon the sidewalk.

TELEGRAMS.

American Celebrations of Independence Day in Europe.

Minister Rouher's Latest Pledge of Peace.

Austrian Reply to the Recent Papal Allocution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebration of Independence Day by Americans in London.

LONDON, Sunday, July 5.

According to the time-honored custom, the Americans in London celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by giving a public dinner at Langham's Hotel. Mr. MORAN was Chairman. A large number of prominent Englishmen were present on the occasion. Toasts were exchanged, congratulatory and patriotic speeches made, and the greatest cordiality prevailed.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Budget in the Corps Legislatif—Minister Rouher in Defence of the Government.

PARIS, Sunday, July 5.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the discussion of the Budget was continued by M. JULES FAVRE. He said France and the neighboring Powers desired peace, and the Government of the Emperor must decide whether its policy should be for peace or war.

Minister ROUHER replied that on this financial question the attack of the Opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the Empire, was weak and worthy only of scorn. A strong army, he declared, was a pledge of peace. By her acts France would preserve peace and independence. But all nations must ever be prepared for the contingency of war. France had no hidden designs; but she could not consent to a disarmament, for no confidence could be placed in the fraternity of nations.

M. ROUHER, in a subsequent speech, closing the debate, said the Emperor's Government accepted the idea of German unity and recognized the rights of nationalities. The only war possible for France was one in defence of her territory, her honor or her influence.

It is reported that furloughs are to be granted to all the rank and file of the Fifth Corps d'Armée.

PRUSSIA.

Celebration of Independence Day by Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 5.

The citizens of the United States in this city and a number of their friends observed the Fourth of July by a public dinner.

Mr. BANCROFT being absent, the United States Consul, Mr. KREISSMANN, occupied the chair.

WURTEMBURG.

Celebration of the Fourth by Americans in Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, Sunday, July 5.

A public banquet and ball was given by the Americans here yesterday in the celebration of Independence Day. The United States Ambassador, Mr. BANCROFT, was present, and many government officers and German friends of America took part in the festivities.

AUSTRIA.

Progress of the Reduction of the Army—The Government and the Imperial Power.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 5.

The Austrian Government has initiated the work of disarming, by issuing leaves of absence to 36,000 men in the standing army.

Prime Minister BARON VON BEUST has made a reply to the recent allocution of the Pope on the state of religion in Austria. The note has not yet been made public.

SERVIA.

The Right of Succession to the Throne—Consecration of Prince Milan.

BELGRADE, Saturday, July 4.

The Skouptchina, or National Chamber of Servia, has passed a law excluding Prince ALEXANDER KARA-GEORGEWICH and his family from all right of succession to the throne. The regulation of the succession having been completed, the Skouptchina has adjourned.

MILAN was to-day consecrated and annointed at the cathedral as the Sovereign Prince of Servia with the most imposing religious and military ceremonies.

WEST INDIES.

Casualty Aboard the Carmen—The New Cuba Cable—Floods in Jamaica—Proclamation by Baez—Port au Prince Still Besieged—Progress of the Venezuelan Revolution.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4.

While the Spanish man-of-war *Carmen* was practicing off Matanzas one of her guns exploded, and four men were killed and eleven wounded.

The laying of the new telegraph cable has proved a partial failure. The *Narva*, which paid out the cable, arrived without accident within ten miles of the Morro this morning. She was accompanied by the United States steamer *Gettysburg* and the Spanish man-of-war *Francisco de Asis*, the latter leading the way.

The fault was that the *Narva*, instead of following the Spanish steamer, headed direct for the Morro, but got into a strong current and was carried to the eastward of that place, fifteen miles from the Chorrera, the place for landing the shore end of the cable. When within three miles of the shore all the cable on board was paid out. The end of the cable was fastened to a buoy. Owing to the depth of the water it was found impossible to anchor the buoy, and it is drifting to the eastward. The submerged cable will have to be underrun; otherwise over fifteen miles of additional cable will be required to connect the broken end with the station at the Chorrera. All the vessels of the cable fleet have returned to the harbor. The Captain of the *Narva* refused the service of the Key West pilots.

Señor PAEZ, Ex-President of Venezuela, arrived at St. Thomas on the 30th ult. on his way to Buenos Ayres, his future residence.

The raising of the dock at St. Thomas has been partially abandoned.

Floods have lately taken place in Jamaica, which have been very destructive to the roads, houses and crops, and several lives are reported to have been lost. Sugar grinding on the estates in the interior had been finished.

President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons who have left the country since his arrival outlaws. The leaders of sedition at Puerto Plata are becoming bold, and the refugee adherents of CABRAL are returning from their hiding places.

At the last advices received from Hayti, the siege of Port-au-Prince continued. The revolutionists numbered six thousand, while the force of SALNAVE was reduced to five hundred men, and famine had already commenced in the city. The Haytien war ship *Liberté* had joined the revolutionists. Gen. NISSAGE had sent out detachments from the besieging force to attack Gonaives and Cape Haytien, which were still in the possession of SALNAVE. Assaults on Port-au-Prince were of daily occurrence. Gen. HECTOR took possession of Petitionville, where he was received with acclamations of joy by the people. SALNAVE made an attempt to dislodge him, but it was a failure. A combined attack on Port-au-Prince was expected to take place within a week.

In Venezuela the revolutionists attacked Caraccas on the 26th ult. at 2 o'clock in the morning. The steamer which brings the news left before the result of the assault was known. The revolutionists made the attack in full force. The besieged were defending themselves heroically, but they were entirely outnumbered by the revolutionists.

Cholera in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4.

The cholera has made its appearance in this city.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Its Celebration in Boston—The Procession, Regattas, Balloon Ascension and Fireworks.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4.

The celebration to-day was one of the most extensive ever had here, and some two hundred thousand strangers in the city. Notwithstanding the excessive heat in the early morning, there was a procession of the entire Fire Department, a review of the city military, a rowing and sailing regatta, a submarine race, a balloon ascension, and a display of fireworks. The rowing regatta was the great attraction, and was witnessed by an immense crowd. The first race was for single sculls, and BROWN, TYLER and HANSON contended, the prizes being $100 and $50. The race was won by BROWN in 15:35, the distance being two miles. HANSON was second, and TYLER, who got stuck at the stakeboat, last.

The second race, double sculls, the same distance and prizes, was won easily by TYLER and FAY, both Boston men. The third race was for six oars, three miles, for $500 and $100. The Ward Brothers, the Harvard University crew, and the Howard E. Troop crew, from St. John's, contested the race, which was a very fine one between the Wards and the Harvard crew to within a quarter of a mile from home, when the Wards went away and won by twenty-six seconds, the time being 19:19¾. The St. John's crew was a long way behind. The fourth race was for four oars, and the Ward crew, and two Boston crews, the McClellan and What Cheer, were the rowers. The McClellan crew won the race, the Wards being last. The best time was 22:7¾.

The sailing regatta for boats of thirty-eight feet and upward was won by the *Pilgrim*, a centre-board, and the *Edwin Forrest*, a keel. The second race, for boats of twenty-six feet, and less than thirty-eight, was won by the *Napoleon*, a centre-board, and the *Columbia*, a keel; and the third race by the *Fanny* and *Minnehaha*, there being similar prizes for keels and centre boards. The submarine race was a failure.

The fireworks were witnessed by over fifty thousand persons. There were a number of cases of sunstroke among the police, but none will prove fatal.

The Celebration at Chatham Four Corners.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Sunday, July 5.

A Fourth of July Temperance Festival—a somewhat novel but deeply interesting festival—was held yesterday in the neighboring village of Spencertown. An eloquent and effective oration was delivered by Hon. C. EDWARDS LESTER, formerly a resident of this county, before a large audience, on "How to save the Republic from the crisis and curse of rum." The speaker dwelt with great power upon the law which governs the growth and decadence of Empires and Republics, and the possible agency of this Government in the salvation of the human race if we would become a sober people. A collation was spread in the evening by the ladies of the village.

Celebration in Cincinnati—Base Ball—Falling of a Wall.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated in a very quiet manner in this vicinity. A large number of persons spent the day in the country.

The match game of base ball was played in the afternoon between the Buckeyes of Cincinnati and the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and resulted in the defeat of the Buckeyes, the score being 41 to 9.

About noon the south wall of TOPP's celebrated beer saloon, on the west side of Vine-street, between North and Fifth streets, fell into the excavation for a new building, which had been dug within the past few days. The saloon was crowded with persons, who made a rush for the door, and all succeeded in making their escape before the falling of the wall and ceiling except two. WM. VANDEVER was caught under the debris and was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. One of TOPP's brothers was also seriously hurt.

Celebration at New-Brunswick—Fatal Casualty.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sunday, July 5.

The National Anniversary was celebrated here in a spirited manner. A national salute was fired and the bells were rung at daybreak. A large procession, consisting of the military, fire department and civic societies, paraded the streets. An able oration was delivered by Rev. R. M. STRATTON. The celebration was closed with an exhibition of fireworks. While firing the salute at daybreak, FURMAN HARTPENCE, a returned Union soldier, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon. He left a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. At the close of the public exercises his death was announced, and over $500 were contributed on the spot. A committee was appointed to canvass for enough to buy a home for the deceased man's family.

Celebration in Louisville—Murderous Affray.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 5.

All business was suspended here yesterday, and picnics, fishing parties, &c., were the order of the day. Several colored organizations marched through the streets and seemed quite enthusiastic.

Cedar Hill Park, where an Irish picnic was being given for the benefit of a Catholic Church, was the scene of a bloody affray in the afternoon, which resulted in the killing of two men, named MCGRATH and O'CONNEL. Some twenty or twenty-five shots were fired.

Celebration in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth was pretty generally observed here. Business was entirely suspended. Several regiments, Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with the Steam Fire Department, and other organizations, formed a procession and marched through the principal streets to Union Park, where speeches and other demonstrations were indulged in.

Celebration in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 5.

Business was suspended and there were no markets yesterday. A national salute was fired in the morning, and the military paraded the principal streets. The public buildings were decked with flags. The celebration was interrupted somewhat by showers.

Celebration in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday passed quietly. The public offices, courts and many stores were closed. A few negro societies paraded, but there was no public celebration by the whites.

Celebration at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sunday, July 5.

The day passed off very quietly here. A large number participated in excursions by steamer and rail. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the day closed with a grand display of fireworks.

Celebration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday, with flags flying from the forts, shipping and public buildings. There was an immense gathering of the colored population.

Celebration at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here by the firing of a national salute, and a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

Celebration in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday was generally observed here as a holiday.

Organization of the Georgia Legislature—The Case of the Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, July 5.

By order of Gen. MEADE and the proclamation of the Governor elect, the Senate assembled at the City Hall at 12 M. yesterday, and was called to order by Gov. BULLOCK, who ascended the stand, accompanied by Gen. MEADE, Judge ERSKINE and J. R. PARROTT.

Gen. MEADE's order, the proclamation of the Governor elect and the Omnibus bill were read.

The roll was called—O. A. BRADLEY (negro) heading the list. The oaths were administered by Judge ERSKINE.

BENJAMIN CONLY, of Augusta, was elected President of the Senate, and A. E. MARSHALL, of Atlanta, Secretary.

After the organization of the Senate, the Governor elect, accompanied by Gen. MEADE, Judge ERSKINE and PARROTT, proceeded to the Hall of Representatives, where the same routine was gone through with.

R. S. MCWHORTER, of Green County, was elected Speaker of the House.

The House adjourned till Monday. No message was received from the Governor.

The city was crowded with strangers, and the day passed off quietly.

The testimony of the prosecution in the case of the Columbus prisoners was closed to-day.

St. John's Episcopal Church in Buffalo Destroyed by Fire—Charge of Arson.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 5.

About 10 o'clock last night a rocket exploded in the spire of St. John's Church, (Episcopal,) on the corner of Washington and Swan streets, firing the same, and, being out of reach of the engines and very dry, the beautiful structure was soon in a sheet of flame. The Superintendent of the Fire Department being absent from the city, the fire was badly managed, and the costly edifice, with its fine organ and library, was totally destroyed. Nothing is now left but the massive stone walls. The loss is about $50,000, on which there is $30,000 insurance.

A German named GODFRIED SEIGFRED, a livery-stable keeper, was arrested to-day, charged with arson in firing his own barn, about 4 o'clock this morning, on Washington-street, which resulted in the destruction of the same and a private residence of Dr. J. HANENSTEIN, No. 499 Washington-street. The loss is $10,000, which is covered by insurance.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 5.

The House assembled yesterday morning, and took up for the third reading and passed a bill placing the city police under the control of the Governor; also the bill authorizing the Governor to withhold from, or deprive any officer elected heretofore, or hereafter, of his commission, whom the Governor may deem disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, or by the State Constitution, and to appoint whomsoever he pleases to the vacancies thus created.

Movements of Secretary Welles and Party.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, July 5.

The United States steamer *Ascutney* arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening with Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Commodore JENKINS and other distinguished persons on board. The party passed into the Fort to witness the display of fireworks.

Hot Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 5.

This has been the third day of the excessive heat, the thermometer ranging as high as among the nineties. The churches were thinly attended, and every live thing is sweltering. In the afternoon a thunder-shower of hail and rain passed near but not over the city, slightly cooling the atmosphere.

The Running Race in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 5.

The three-mile running race yesterday was won by *Plantagenet*; time, 5:47, 5:47¼. The two-mile race was won by *Ruth*; time, 3:40. The hurdle race was won by *Lobelia*.

The North Carolina Legislature—Inaugural Address of Gov. Holden.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday passed off very quietly. A large number of blacks from all quarters participated in the ceremonies.

Both Houses of the Legislature met.

In the Senate six of the barred members were admitted—Messrs. Love, Wilson, Richardson, Purdie, Barnes and Moore.

In the House a resolution was introduced by Col. SINCLAIR to inquire into rumors affecting the conduct of Hon. E. W. JONES, one of the new Judges.

Both Houses appeared on the platform to hear the inaugural of Gov. HOLDEN. It was a lengthy address.

Judge REED also delivered an address.

Landing of a Balloon Near Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 5.

CLING's balloon, Hyperion, which ascended from Boston Common, yesterday, with six passengers, landed in the evening at Winthrop, after a pleasant trip.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 5.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President's amnesty proclamation is regarded here by many Democrats as well as Republicans as a bid for the nomination. It was evidently so timed as to meet the views of those delegates who were undecided as to their choice. Many Republicans regard the issuing of such a proclamation as an unwarrantable assumption of power, for which there is no authority whatever to be found in the Constitution, which simply provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment. This refers unquestionably to persons convicted of crime, and confers no power to grant wholesale amnesty to a large class of people whose political offences may be the subject of legislation by Congress.

THE FUNDING AND TAX BILLS.

Senator SHERMAN managed to have both the Funding bill and the Tax bill made the special order for to-morrow, and as he is very anxious to have his Funding bill pass in some substantial shape, he will bring that up to-morrow, to have it disposed of in advance of the Tax bill, with the hope, apparently, that the anxiety to reach the latter will induce Senators to speedily pass upon the former. He considers it possible for the Senate to dispose of the Tax bill in two or three days. Doubtless many Senators, in view of the lateness of the session and the anxiety to adjourn, will take the bill upon the guarantee of the Committee and the House, for if they should commence the consideration of the subject *de novo* they could not conclude it for several weeks.

The fate of a funding bill in the House is very doubtful. The best judges of the financial as well as the political situation regard the present as an unfavorable time for the passage of such a bill, yet it is not improbable that many of those who opposed the ten per cent. tax resolution, as well as many who favored it, will urge its passage on the ground that it is the best and only honorable method by which the public burden may be reduced.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The financial statement of receipts of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1868, will be complete in a few days, and will show the actual receipts to be somewhat in excess of the estimates of Commissioner WELLS, furnished to the Committee of Ways and Means at the beginning of the session. The estimated receipts on customs were $163,000,000, and they will reach $165,000,000. On internal revenue, the estimates were $190,000,000, while the receipts will reach $193,000,000. The estimates of receipts from miscellaneous sources were $40,000,000, and the actual receipts will exceed that sum.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It has transpired that a motion was made in Executive session in the Senate, a few days ago, that the nomination of PERRY FULLER, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be sent back to the President, on the ground that it was disrespectful to the Senate. The motion failed only because of the earnest personal appeal of Senator HENDRICKS that it be not done.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Since the bill reorganizing the Attorney-General's Office has become a law, that office is in a state of suspense. The Assistant Attorney-General was legislated out of office, and BINCKLEY's is therefore defunct for the time being. The office is virtually in charge of the Chief Clerk, Mr. M. F. PLEASANTS, though the *ad interim* Attorney-General, Secretary BROWNING, calls in once a day to look after affairs. The Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims were also legislated out of office by the abolition of their offices, whose duties are hereafter to be administered by one of the Attorney-General's assistants, who cannot be appointed until that officer himself is chosen.

THE REPRESENTATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The credentials of the Representatives from North Carolina will be presented to-morrow in the House. Both branches of the Legislature have ratified the Constitutional Amendment and will elect Senators during the present week. Four of the Representatives arrived in the city this morning, to wit: Messrs. JOHN T. DEWEESE, ALFRED DOCKERY, A. A. JONES and JOHN R. FRENCH.

CONGRESS.

The time of the adjournment of Congress will be decided this week. Many Senators are in favor of agreeing to the House resolution for the 15th, and it is possible that it will be called up to-morrow, so as to influence action on the Tax bill.

THE HEAT.

The heat to-day has been extraordinary, the thermometer ranging as high as 101 degrees in the shade in some localities. In many others it stood at 99 at 2 and 3 P. M., and at 6 P. M. it persistently indicated 94. A fine thunder shower this evening has greatly relieved the heat and proved most grateful.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 5.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS IN THE TERRITORIES.

A report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relative to the extension of the geological survey to the different localities of the public domain, made in respone to a call from the House Committee on the Public Lands for information as to the practical results of the geological survey of Nebraska, which was ordered by Congress, and as to the propriety of appropriating for the extension of like surveys to other portions of the public lands, shows some important and interesting facts.

The Commissioner remarks:

"In addition to the general outlines of the Nebraska geological exploration, as presented in the recent annual report, passages 100 to 107, it is suggested that the results of that exploration have established thus far not only the wonderful fertility of the soil of Nebraska, but its special adaptation, in different localities, to the production of the various staples, owing to the diversity of the elements of each, and showing the feasibility of producing in brief periods, forest and fruit trees on the expansive plains west of the Missouri, not only at points where the experiment has already been tried, but even in the western portion of the State, where it was the general impression that the climate and soil were unfavorable to their growth. The survey has revealed the existence of peat in numerous localities in quantities sufficient to meet the demand for fuel, while more abundant supply is in process of formation. It has shown numerous deposits of lime and sandstone of a character, in many instances, admirably adapted to building purposes; of materials for making brick and tiles; the existence of beds of potter's clay of superior quality; the general excellence of well-water, and the facility of obtaining it at reasonable depths. The results nearly set at rest the prevalent idea that vast beds of coal existed at moderate distances beneath the surface, as a continuation of the Iowa coal fields, and have turned the attention of the settlers with redoubled vigor to the feasible mode of obtaining timber and fuel by forest-tree culture. All these, with many other facts connected with the minerology, the agricultural, horticultural and grazing capacities of the various soils of Nebraska, the wants of the settlers, and the means of meeting them in the readiest and most economical manner, have been fully elaborated by the geologist, and will be embodied in a forthcoming report, with much additional matter, scientific and practical, designed in an authoritative form, to furnish reliable information not only to our own countrymen, but to the people of other lands who are anxiously examining every source of intelligence preparatory to emigrating to this favored region. European emigrants will learn from this forthcoming report that in the valleys of Nebraska they can obtain farms at normal rates, with a soil from five to fifty feet deep, containing elements of the highest fertility, producing in abundance all the cereals, fruits and vegetables; that forest trees can be reared in the short space of ten years to a size of fifty feet in height and four feet in circumference, and the bordering bluffs, composed of silicious marl, resembling the loess of the Rhine, have shown an adaption to vine culture equal, perhaps, to that celebrated valley."

Mr. WILSON makes the further statement:

"It is reported that an extensive coal-field exists along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the northern portions of New-Mexico to Montana, presenting an area varying from 10,000 to 20,000 square miles, the beds being in some cases from 30 to 50 feet in thickness, and furnishing coal of excellent quality from and superior to the brown coal or lignites so abundantly existing along the same range of mountains. Through Colorado, New-Mexico and Montana, and westward to the Pacific, immense beds of iron ore of fine quality, with mines of copper, lead, tin and zinc are said to exist, but no careful examination of these deposits has been made by men of science, and comparatively little is known of their availability for practical use. A geological survey of these districts would at once place the character of these resources upon their basis, give shape to our information concerning them, and place it in an authentic form. The same remarks may apply in reference to the precious metals. The numerous deposits in Montana, Dakota, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and certain regions on the Pacific, are imperfectly known, even to the few explorers who have prospected this extensive country. Its extraordinary wealth can become freely understood only through a scientific exploration, ordered by the Government, conducted under its authority, and its results published to the world under its sanction. The influence of such a report, designating the localities of the gold-bearing rocks and placers and silver lodes, with explanations as to their leading characteristics and probable extent, accompanied with practical suggestions upon the exploitation of the precious metal, would of itself be very great, and would many times repay the expense of the commission; but when, in addition to such information, it embraced that also pertaining to the useful metals, the soil and productive capacities of the valleys and plains and hillsides, the means by which irrigation may be effected, supplies of fuel and building materials obtained, and the special adaptation of each locality, it would do more, it is believed, to disseminate a correct knowledge of this extraordinary portion of our public domain, and invite capital and population from foreign countries, than any other means that could be adopted. The wants and necessities of the early settlers have received the careful attention of the geologist, and are referred to in his returns to this office. It is proposed to have the same method pursued in future explorations west of that State, to the end that the deductions of science may be rendered practically available to the adventurous pioneer, from the first moment of his settlement in our Western domain."

After citing several other interesting facts in connection with the advantages to be obtained from the extension of geological explorations to other portions of the national territory, the Commissioner concludes by suggesting that the sum of $$10,000 might be advantageously expended for the object contemplated.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a copy of a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Senator HENDERSON:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1868.

To Hon. J. B. Henderson, Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs:

SIR: The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., reported the following resolution, which was adopted with unanimity by the House:

Resolved, (as a sense of the House of Representatives,) That the treaty concluded on the 27th of May, 1868, with the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians, both in its express terms and stipulations, and in the means employed to procure their acceptance by the Indians, is an outrage on their rights; that in transferring to a single railroad corporation 8,000,000 acres of land it not only disregards the rights and interests of other railroad corporations in the State of Kansas, and builds up a frightful land monopoly in defiance of the just rights of the settlers and of the people of the United States, but it assumes the authority repeatedly denied by this House to dispose of those lands by treaty otherwise than by absolute cession to the United States, and for purposes for which Congress alone is competent to provide.

I was President of the Commission which negotiated the treaty referred to, and conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, assisted by Superintendent THOS. MURPHY, Agent G. C. SNOW and Special Agent ALBERT G. BOONE, co-commissioners.

The accusation clearly implied in the resolution, that improper means were employed to procure the consent of the Indians, is, I believe, utterly without foundation in facts.

I am certain that not the slightest threat or promise was made by any one to obtain the consent of any one of the chiefs or headmen, all of whom freely and eagerly signed the treaty publicly in open council, with every apparent manifestation of satisfaction with its provisions. Indeed, not only were those who signed the treaty satisfied with its provisions, but the whole tribe and all the settlers on the lands, so far as we had means of judging, seemed also satisfied with them.

As this treaty has been by the Senate referred to the Committee of which you are Chairman, as the resolution of the House impliedly accusing this Commission of official misconduct was adopted by the House without any information having been given to me or to my colleagues that any charge affecting my official conduct, or that of my colleagues on said Commission, was being considered by the Committee of Indian Affairs of the House, and as on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, I most positively and emphatically deny that any improper means were employed by us to be employed by others to obtain the consent of the Osage Chiefs and head men, or any of them, to the said treaty, as we are conscious that in making said treaty we have done our duty and done it worthily and well, having in view the best interests of the Indians, of the people of Kansas, and of the general public of the United States, as our good fame and official reputation, which are to us above all price, are deeply involved.

I, therefore, appeal through you to your Honorable Committee, to investigate most searchingly and thoroughly the whole history of the negotiation of this treaty, and all the circumstances connected with the transaction, and report fully the conclusions of your judgment, to the end that neither the reputation of officers of this Department, nor important work committed to and carefully executed by them, shall be injured or lost by *ex parte* investigations, but that simple justice may be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The greatest interest prevails in this city concerning the National Democratic Convention, and inquiries are everywhere made for the latest reports of the prospects of those who have severally been named as candidates before that body. Private telegrams are sent hither in large numbers, giving the views of the senders on the subject, in the hope of gratifying the demand for that kind of information.

GOLD IN COLORADO.

A letter received here from the Cimmerons gold mines, on MAXWELL's grant, in Colorado, speak of the recent discovery of an astonishingly rich gold lead. The writer says:

"People are flocking there in crowds; new ditches are nearly finished in other localities; new towns are started; new gold discoveries are made almost daily, and the old California excitement prevails in Southwestern Colorado. The Kansas Pacific Railroad has had to enlarge the number of its trains to accommodate the influx of population." The writer adds: "The prospect of gold and silver this year in Colorado will reach $60,000,000, or more than California produces."

East and Middle Tennessee as a Summer Retreat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel that in these days of intense heat I may be justly classed among the benefactors of at least a portion of the human race by drawing the attention of your readers to East and Middle Tennessee as a Summer retreat. East Tennessee embraces a portion of the Alleghenies, the valley between that chain and the Cumberland Mountains, and a part of the latter. The Alleghenies attain an elevation of from two to six thousand feet, and on account of them East Tennessee has been called the Switzerland of America. As in Switzerland, these mountains have an elevation, where the pasture and the game are the principal wealth of the mountaineer, and, like Switzerland, the air of these mountains is pure and salubrious; but there in a great measure the comparison ceases to hold. While the summits of Switzerland present the spectacle of the majestic but desolate regions of eternal ice and snow, the higher summits of the Unika or Allegheny chain have a temperature corresponding to that of Montreal, in Canada, are covered with snow on an average only from two to three months of the year, and have a soil sufficiently good, at least, to produce, not only ferns and wild grass, but also a variety of berries, the strawberry included. To the lover of nature these mountains present great attractions. Many of these treeless summits are continuous, admitting at times of a walk for a mile or two, with North Carolina far below on one side, and Tennessee on the other, while a great ocean of mountains arises in tremendous billows immediately around. The clouds in which these mountains are often buried supply with water the ice-cold springs which flow forth on the edges of their summits. Below them the streams of these mountains add to the beauty of the scenery by their roaring rapids and wild cascades. They abound in trout, as the forests of these mountains abound in game. The angler as well as the hunter, while enjoying their sport, are there free from the annoyance of mosquitoes—a blessing which they no doubt highly appreciate. Many are the parties of ladies and gentlemen who, from Washington, Carter and other counties, during the Summer months visit these mountains on horseback, in order to enjoy their magnificent scenery.

The valley of East Tennessee, protected by the high mountain chains in the east from the hot, sultry winds of the South, and by the Cumberland Mountains from the raw, piercing prairie winds of the Northwest, and elevated 900 feet above the ocean, is favored with a calm and usually transparent atmosphere. The Winters are short, but sufficiently cold to invigorate the system; the Summers are remarkable for the cooling breezes which spring up three at the time of the greatest heat; the nights admit of refreshing sleep; the Autumns are magnificent, and often extend into the middle of December.

The difference between the climate of the valley and the Cumberland Mountain is such as a difference in height from one to two thousand feet will naturally produce; yet, in order to have a proper conception of the Cumberland Mountain, it should be kept in mind that the top of the mountain is at times forty miles wide, that it continues from Alabama into Kentucky, and that on it are situated entire counties, with their productive farms, their fine forests, and their thousands of acres of natural meadows, where horses, cattle and hogs need only the attention of the farmer during the few days while snow is on the ground. Lookout Mountain, though in a manner isolated, still belongs to the Cumberland chain of mountains, and will not disappoint whatever expectations may be indulged in with reference to its magnificent air and its equally magnificent scenery.

The frequency and variety of the mineral springs in which the valley and the mountains of East Tennessee abound are, during the summer months, also a source of attraction to many visitors from the North as well as the South; and justly has it been asked what disease the climate of East Tennessee, in connection with the free and persistent use of its chalybeate and sulphur waters, will not remove, or at least greatly alleviate?

From this brief account of the climate and the general features of East Tennesse, it is evident that those are greatly mistaken who imagine that they will there have to encounter the scorching heat of a Southern Summer. The mean annual temperature in the valley is about 57 degrees. On the Cumberland Mountain it hardly ever rises above 85 degrees. East Tennessee, although in the 36th degree of latitude, has such an elevation above tide-water, and is so highly favored in other respects, that it is blessed with a mildness of atmosphere which the Northern States do not enjoy to the same extent.

While I thus readily have extended to East Tennessee the praise she so justly deserves, I cannot but add that the generally prevailing impression that whatever there is of beauty, sublimity and romance in Tennesse is confined to East Tennessee is a mistaken one. While I would acknowledge all that East Tennessee may justly claim in this respect, it is yet right that Middle Tennessee should also receive the attention which she deserves.

Middle Tennessee comprises part of the Cumberland Mountain, an elevated region called the Table Land, and a number of counties inclosed by the latter, which, on account of their comparative low situation, have been called the Basin.

As for the Cumberland Mountains of Middle Tennessee, they are not inferior to the portion belonging to East Tennessee. The thermometer there also seldom exceeds 85 degrees; and the bishops of the Episcopal Church there fixed the site of the University they intend to erect, on account of its beauty and salubrity, just as a benevolent and enterprising gentleman of this city selected Lookout Mountain for a similar purpose and from similar reasons. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, through one of its minor branches, furnishes a ready access to the Cumberland Mountain. It will be still more accessible when the road between Knoxville and Nashville and the Southwestern Road shall have been built.

The table land lies about 1,000 feet lower than the Cumberland Mountains. It is varying in width from thirty to forty miles, and is spotted here and there with small isolated mountains or hills. The table land, with its water power, its timber, its mineral wealth, its salubrious climate, its pure water, its arable lands, offered at moderate prices, and its close vicinity to the cotton region, holds out strong inducements, which have not been left unheeded, for it is there that a very large portion of the Northern immigrants have settled. Like East Tennessee, Middle Tennessee is rich in mineral waters. The Estell Springs, in Franklin County, the Bon Aqua Springs, in Dickson County, the spring in Macon County, celebrated for curing diseases of the kidneys, are among many others perhaps equally deserving of note. In going from Nashville to the table land the traveler has a view of part of the basin of Middle Tennessee, which, on account of its beauty and fertility, has been called the Garden of Tennessee. Very truly yours,

HERMANN BOKUM,
Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Tennessee.

The Recent Disaster on the Sound—Statement of a Passenger on the City of Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WORCESTER, Mass., July 3, 1868.

I deem it a duty to those who travel to state my experience on board the *City of Boston* last evening. The telegraph has doubtless given you the information of the collision of that boat with the steamer *State of New-York*.

At 11:10 P. M. I was standing on the outer deck of the former boat, looking on the water. Our boat just then sounded a whistle. I looked through the fog which was then just beginning to rise, when I discovered a boat heading toward us. Our whistle again sounded, but no alarm sounded, nor was there any seeming knowledge of our vicinity on the part of the approaching steamer. A moment after and the crash came. Our boiler, smokepipe, larboard wheel and five state-rooms were torn away. The shock was terrific. It drove every sleeper from his berth, and almost simultaneously about nine hundred passengers (more than two-thirds of whom were undressed, suddenly awakened women and children,) were rushing to-and-fro in a most insane manner, shouting, praying and gesticulating most incoherently, with no one to pacify, lead or control them.

For more than ten minutes after the collision there was apparently, even to the most cool passenger, but a moment before the steamer must sink. It careened over to one side at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The water was rushing in and had risen already to the lower deck. In that position it remained for at least two hours, when, by means of the shouting of the passengers, the steamer *City of New-London* ascertained our position and sent boats to our relief.

It strikes me and all who had an opportunity to know, that the pilot of the steamer *State of New-York* was most clearly in fault. He either wilfully or carelessly ignored our signals to keep off. If he had not been asleep, he most surely could have seen us at least five minutes before the collision. Our whistle blew; his was silent. For us to have attempted to avoid a collision would have seemed the very course to have invited it. We were heading north-northeast at the rate of about ten miles an hour. He was coming directly athwart our course, and nothing but absolute blindness or gross carelessness could have prevented him from foreseeing the collision. It was his duty to have stopped or slowed, and our pilot had the right to assume that he would do one or the other.

A Mr. WELLINGTON was lost. Messrs. PRINTER, BOYDEN and POLHAMUS were injured—the two former very severely, by the falling in of their stateroom, and the latter slightly. The fireman was thrown into the water, but after thirty minutes' floating was rescued.

Many of the passengers complain of the loss of baggage, but fortunately all escaped with their lives, except one, through the exertions of the officers of *The City of New-London*. A PASSENGER.

Chief Justice Chase and the Nomination.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, of the 3d inst., has the following:

"Gen. GRANT stated in conversation with a gentleman of this city, while on his recent visit here, that he hoped the Democracy would nominate Mr. CHASE at New-York. The reasons he gave for this hope were that many vexed questions, vitally affecting the interests of the Republic, would then be set at rest, and the old pro-slavery slag would be forever removed from politics."

To which the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the following day adds:

"The same view has been taken of the matter by the more thoughtful and less partisan men of both parties. Mr. CHASE's nomination would be a bond of assurance that the Democratic Party had cut loose from its old pro-slavery and secession ideas, and advanced to the broader and better ground of equal and exact justice to all men. It would be a party taking a fresh start in the world, with a fair chance of success.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* strongly urges the nomination of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD as the Republican candidate for Governor. The Penn Yan (Yates County) *Express* has a vigorous editorial leader advocating Mr. GRISWOLD's nomination. A leading Republican of Western New-York writes as follows: "As things now stand, I am emphatically for Mr. GRISWOLD. I admire him for the stand he took on the war question, and his record since. I believe he is the man for the place and the occasion. I anticipate that the delegates from this section will be for him in earnest."

BASE BALL.—A match was played between the Hope and Arctic Clubs on the 4th inst., at Hoboken. Several of the first nine players of the Hope Club were absent. The following is the score:

HOPE.	O.	R.	ARCTIC.	O.	R.
S. McDougal, 2d b	4	3	Darrow	4	3
W. DeShey, c. f.	2	5	Campman	4	4
W. Stewart, l. f.	3	4	Ragan	4	3
J. Kennedy, r. f.	3	4	Bawman	2	4
J. McDougal, 1st b	3	4	Welsh	3	3
J. DeShey, s. s.	5	1	Tremper	3	2
J. Stewart, p.	1	6	Townes	2	3
Tremaine, c.	4	3	English	1	5
Brown, 3d b	2	4	Matier	4	1
Total	27	34	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hope	4	2	2	11	6	3	2	2	1—34
Arctic	1	3	5	5	0	3	5	3	1—28

FLY BALLS—Hope—S. McDougal, 4; W. Stewart, 1; J. Stewart, 2; Brown, 1. Arctic—1.
UMPIRE—W. K.
SCORERS—Reick and G. DeShey.

Havana Markets.

HAVANNA, Saturday, July 4.

Sugar 7¼@8 reals for No. 10 to 12; and 8½@10 reals for No. 15 to 20; Molasses Sugar, 6½@8, according to quality; Muscovados dull and nominal. Molasses 5¼@5¾ reals for clayed, and 6¾@6½ for Common. Freights dull at $1 per box for Sugar, and $5@$6 per hhds. do. Bacon, 16c.@17c. ℔ ℔. Shooks, 7@7½ reals. Flour, $11 50@$13 50. Lard, 17¾c.@18c. for in tierces, and 19c.@19½c. in tins. Lumber steady at former quotations. Onions, $8 Potatoes, $4. Tallow, 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Exchange on London, 10¼@10¾ premium; on the United States, in currency, 29¼@30 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 1¼@1½ discount, long sight; on Paris, 1½ discount; on Hamburg, 43¾ ℔ cent.

Fine Watches.

We desire to call the attention of watch buyers to the very fine WATCHES made by the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham, and known as the

3-4 PLATE, 16 SIZE.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that, for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham. For sale by

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches,

at factory prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Plated-ware,

Manufactured by
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS,
FORKS, AND TABLE CUTLERY.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

An infallible remedy for Cancer and a specific for Bright's and other diseases of the kidney, &c. The water of this spring has been known for over fifty years as affording a certain cure for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, cutaneous diseases, Rheumatism and all impurities of the blood. For sale by the principal druggists and at the General Depot, No. 535 Broadway, where pamphlets can be had gratis.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask your druggist for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by Druggists.

Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

"Causeless Depression."—One often hears this phrase. It is ridiculous. All depression of spirits has a cause. If there is no moral reason for it, it is a symptom of physical disease, and in that case may be quickly relieved by the exhilarating, purifying and renovating operation of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Sold by all Druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 907 Broadway. Request circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Electricity applied in all its varied forms, for the speedy and permanent cure of acute and chronic disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets—Relieve and cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. by mail, 60 cents per box.

S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Novelties in Sterling Silver Ware.

Dinner and Tea Services, Fruit and Flower Stands, Ice Cream and Berry Bowls, Wine Coolers and Dessert Sets, of unique and elegant designs.

A most complete stock of the GORHAM PLATE, embracing all their choicest patterns, many of which have been specially made to meet the taste of our patrons.

No. 22 John-st. STARR & MARCUS. Up-stairs.

The Celebrated Gorham Plate, at *prices established by the manufacturers.*

ADAMS, PRICE, & CO., No. 20 John-st.

All who have been Burned, Scalded, bruised, or cut should use DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACT at once. It will relieve your pain almost instantly and heal without the slightest scar. No remedy in the world can equal it. Try it if you have been burned by fireworks on the Fourth, or if any of your friends are suffering from the agony of burns. Try it and be satisfied. 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 3, CHARLES O. ARCHER, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Puritan Church, corner of Walworth-st. and De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, at 3 P. M.

BIDWELL.—At Harlem, in convulsions, infant daughter of Daniel and Catharine A. Bidwell, aged 16 months and 16 days.

Funeral at residence, 5th-av. and 129th-st., this day, (Sunday,) July 5, at 5 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Melleville, Columbia County. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without other notice.

BROWN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday morning, July 4, much respected by all who knew him, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Astoria Landing on the arrival of the 3½ Harlem boat from Peck-slip.

BROWN.—On Sunday, July 5, CHARLES A., infant son of George W. and Louise Isaacs Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 217 West 12th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M, to-day, (Monday.)

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, MINNIE E., only child of Timothy M. and Sarah M. Burnett, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CAMMANN.—On Sunday, July 5, J. LORILLARD CAMMANN, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHANDLER.—On Sunday, July 5, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of John F. Chandler.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 359 West 47th-st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

☞ Utica and New-Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, July 3, CHARLES W., son of Charles, Jr., and Regina Chamberlain, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Orchard-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEVOY.—On Sunday, July 5, Mr. JOHN M. DEVOY, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on Tuesday.

MCCUTCHEN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 4, ELIZA ST. JOHN, wife of Wm. M. McCutchen, in the 58th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence in Plainfield, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. A train leaves at 9 A. M. from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at which place also carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from Plainfield, to convey friends to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MCMILLAN.—On Friday, July 3, after a severe illness, SUSAN E., wife of Robert H. McMillan, formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Jno. Stanton, Jr., No. 313 West 23d-st., on Monday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

OLIVER.—On Sunday, July 5, SUSAN MILES, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth A. Oliver, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 148 Franklin-st.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock, after a lingering illness, JOHN PRICE, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 106 High-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, the 7th inst. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ English papers please copy.

SHEPHERD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, PHEBE, relict of the late Wm. Shepherd, Sen., aged 77 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Bamdollar, No. 51 Johnson-st., on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 3, at his late residence, No. 146 West 36th-st., JAMES SMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 4, JOHN H. SMITH, Jr., son of John H. Smyth, of Jersey City, N. J., aged 27 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 183 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

SPRAGUE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 173 Madison-av., on Wednesday, July 1, JOHN HIBBERT SPRAGUE, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 6, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

TRACY.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, July 4, LYDIA H. TRACY, daughter of the late Joseph W. Tracy, of Norwich, Conn.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Jared W., James J. and Edward H., are invited to attend her funeral from St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock.

TOPPING.—On Sunday, July 5, aged 18 months, WM. MACDONOUGH TOPPING.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 182 East Houston-st, on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WINSLOW.—On Friday, July 3, Mrs. MARY WINSLOW, in her 89th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bennett, No. 774 Washington-st., on Monday morning, July 6, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

FACTS.

SEE

"BALTIMORE LEADER."

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS particularly called to the large and extensive sale of seized cigars, liquors, &c., on TUESDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock, by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, auctioneers, at No. 113 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

WAS IT A GHOST? IS ATTRACTING great attention. It gives a clear and concise review of all the known facts connected with that terrible crime which so startled the community three years ago this month.

Every man and woman has a deep interest in it, and should not allow this dual murder to pass into oblivion till the culprit is brought to justice.

The subject is treated with great skill and reminds you of De Quincey.

15 cents buys it at all bookstores or by mail.

LORING, Publisher, Boston.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by

L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1604—Darrin vs. Moore.
——Wilson vs. Kennedy.
1656—Fitch vs. Rosenstein.
1547—Jacob vs. Welp.
1697—Roberts vs. Howe.
1658—Tyrrel vs. O'Brien.
1427—Kurst vs. O'Brien.
1654—Thompson vs. Travis.
1719—Burrass vs. Keyser.
1718—Hall vs. Heiterman.

Nos.
1717—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
1721—Bernheimer vs. Payser
1724—Mangles vs. N.Y. & W. S. S. Co.
1730—Kinner vs. Anglin.
1732—Kane vs. Harrison.
1733—Whitehurst vs. Tufts.
1734—Ellinger vs. Brush.
1735—Saivener vs. Fibel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD MORTGAGE TO NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS—ENLARGEMENT OF MORTGAGE—REDEMPTION OF STOCK—EQUITY—FORECLOSURE.

Francis Vose, Appellant, vs. Greene C. Bronson, James T. Soutton and Shepherd Knapp, Trustees, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. This action is against prominent citizens of New-York, alive and deceased, and the issues involved grew out of the complicated affairs of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, recently in conjunction with the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, so much before this Court in one form and another. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court: The question presented by this record is of easy solution; but, in order to understand what it is, it is necessary to make a short recital of facts on which the bill is predicated. In December, 1856, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, to secure $10,000,000 in bonds, to be issued by them, executed a mortgage to Bronson, Southern and Knoff, as Trustees for the bond-holders. This mortgage was amended in 1858, so as to limit the issue to $4,000,000. That amount was issued and became a lien on the road, in consequence of the failure of the Company to provide for the payment of the interest, the Trustees in 1859, instituted proceedings in the Federal Court for the district of Wisconsin, to foreclose the mortgage, which proceedings in 1862 ripened into a decree. After the decree, but before the sale, Francis Vose, the appellant, filed this bill. He bases his claim for relief on the ground that the La Crosse Company violated their agreement with the firm of which he was a member, and to whose rights he had succeeded, for the purchase of railroad iron made before the execution of the mortgage, but in the immediate contemplation of it, and he says that he has a right to come in and share the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property. Payment for the iron was made in bonds at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar, as stipulated, but it is claimed the agreement went further, and provides against an over issue, or an under sale of bonds, and if the Company should sell during a certain fixed period at a less rate, then the sellers of the iron were to be paid in bonds at the minimum price of sale by the Railroad Company. Vose complains that the Railroad Company did sell bonds of the same issue within the time mentioned at half the price at which his firm took the bonds—the effect of which was *pro tanto* to pay them but half the stipulated price for their iron, and he insists, as they were to be paid wholly in bonds, and did not receive enough to pay them, they are entitled to share in the disposition of the proceeds of the sale, the same as though they had received them; and as a portion of the bonds actually issued were by the final decree in the foreclosure suit cut down, on account of their having been sold at a discount, there is left an unappropriated lien in the mortgage, which should be applied in liquidation of his claim. The insolvency of the La Crosse Company is alleged, and notice of the contract and its breach, to all the parties in the principal cause. The bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court, and this appeal is here to review that decision. If Vose had brought suit against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for a breach of their contract, the interpretation of it would have been a proper subject of inquiry; but the decision of this case does not depend on the disposition of that question. The appellant places his claim for relief on his right to have an outstanding equity with the La Crosse Company adjusted in the foreclosure suit, and his demand attached to the foot of the mortgage. To do this there must be a power somewhere to enlarge the mortgage, and where is it lodged? Certainly not with the Trustees, for their duty is to see that the security held by them for their *cestui que* trusts, is enforced according to the terms of the deed. They could neither enlarge the mortgage, nor consent to its enlargement. The Court could not do it, nor the La Crosse Company, as it had consented with the Trustees, in behalf of the bondholders, that it would only issue four millions of dollars in bonds. The rights of the bondholders were fixed by the terms of the mortgage. The value of the bonds, as an investment, depended in a great measure on the number to be issued, and doubtless each purchaser before he bought had information of the character of the security on which he relied. The property might be very well a safe security for $4,000,000, and very unsafe for any additional amount. The doctrine contended for would utterly destroy the marketable value of all corporate securities. No prudent man would ever buy a bond in the market if the provisions made for its ultimate redemption could be altered without his consent. But it is said, as the Court rendered a decree for less than the face of the bond, equity will step in and allow the appellant to apply the vacuum of principal secured by the mortgage to liquidate his claim. The answer to this is, that it does not concern the appellant whether the Court, rightfully or otherwise, reduced a portion of the bonds. The bondholders whose bonds were thus reduced are the only parties in interest who could have any just cause of complaint against the action of the Court, and if they did not feel aggrieved no other person has any right to complain. The security of the mortgage extended to four millions of the bonds only, and whatever amount the Court should ascertain was due on those four millions, was the amount secured, and no more. If Vose had been made a party defendant to the foreclosure suit, the decree would have been the same. But he was not a necessary party to that suit. The Trustees, as the representatives of all the bondholders, acted for him as well as for the others. It would be impracticable to make the bondholders parties in a suit to foreclose a railroad mortgage, and there is no rule in equity which requires it to be done.

The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 6—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,441,895
Increase in Specie	4,201,430
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,727,364
Increase in Deposits	6,748,599
Decrease in Circulation	16,255

	July 6, 1867.	July 4, 1868.	June 27, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$82,520,200	$83,472,200	$83,420,200
Loans	246,361,237	281,945,931	276,504,036
Gold and Gold Notes	10,853,171	11,954,730	7,753,300
Other L. Tend'r	71,196,472	72,125,939	73,853,303
Deposits	191,524,312	221,050,806	214,302,207
Circulation	33,666,397	34,032,466	34,048,721
In Sub-Tres'y	130,492,491	83,425,934	93,902,750

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	June 27.	July 4.	July 6, 1867.
On deposits	$214,302,207	$221,050,806	$191,524,312
Circulation	34,048,721	34,032,466	33,666,397
Total	$248,350,928	$255,083,272	$225,190,649
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$62,087,732	$63,770,818	$56,297,662
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	81,606,603	84,080,669	82,049,643
Excess	$19,518,871	$20,309,851	$25,751,991

As Saturday (Independence Day) was kept as a close Holiday in all the Stock Exchange and Wall-street markets, we have nothing new to report since the close of business on Friday, July 3.

The Import Entries for the past week, embracing only the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $890,851, against the total entries of $4,971,793 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,113,799, against $3,541,893 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,227,532, against $1,534,861 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,648,097. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,932 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,931.

Owing to the closing of the Custom House for the Fourth of July, we have not received the return of the General Merchandise Entries of last week, which should embrace two days of the late Fiscal Year and four days of the new Fiscal Year. The following summary of the Trade of the Fiscal Year ending 30th ult., however, is interesting for present comparison, without being official as to the last month:

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the late Fiscal Year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	March	$25,213,380
August	23,732,000	April	21,397,895
September	20,881,540	May	21,673,654
October	18,075,697	June 6	4,259,340
November	15,689,688	February	20,402,462
December	13,112,564	June, (unof.)	19,923,113
January	15,281,997		
Total Fiscal Year 1868			$238,283,518
Total Fiscal Year 1867			*269,831,007
Decrease Entries 1868			$31,547,489

* Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,063,861	March	$13,683,450
August	12,857,353	April	14,729,210
September	12,002,449	May	15,333,559
October	17,481,221	June 3	2,892,824
November	20,675,515	June 10	2,546,370
December	14,657,986	June 17	2,359,561
January	14,448,327	June 24	2,670,477
February	14,021,585	July 1	3,113,799
Total Fiscal Year 1868			$176,632,551
Total Fiscal Year 1867			*180,237,077
Decreased Export			$3,604,526

* Official.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the Fiscal Year ending 30th ult., were as follows:

July	$13,519,894	January	7,349,825
August	1,714,598	February	4,233,829
September	2,201,959	March	$3,694,912
October	1,182,631	April	6,095,179
November	1,733,261	May	15,936,231
December	6,854,548	June	11,777,336
Total Fiscal Year 1868			$76,256,594
Total Fiscal Year 1867			41,366,932
Increased Specie Export			*34,889,662
July 1 to July 4, 1868, inclusive			$2,373,657
July 1 to July 6, 1867, inclusive			1,534,861

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York for the Fiscal Year ending 30th ult., were as follows:

July	$2,679,712	January	$3,071,619
August	3,283,650	February	4,132,576
September	2,619,960	March	3,196,196
October	1,847,106	April	3,797,439
November	1,036,058	May	4,302,656
December	2,186,922	June	3,944,906
Total Fiscal Year 1868			$36,726,790
Total Fiscal Year 1867			38,338,762
Decreased California receipts			$1,611,972

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1868:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,016,601
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
Total, 1868	$113,529,691	Total, 1868	$73,485,386
Fiscal Yr. 1867	122,667,016	Fiscal Yr. 1867	54,218,392

Customs, July 1 to July 4, 1868	$908,000
Customs, July 1 to July 6, 1867	1,623,006
Gold Interest, paid July 1 to July 4, 1868	9,933,000
Gold Interest, paid July 1 to July 6, 1867	5,669,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 29, '67.
American Gold Coin	140¾@140⅝	139
Old U. S. 5-20s, 186_	113¼@113⅝	111¾
Consolidated 5-20s	114 with div. @109 x. d	108¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	108⅝@109	107½
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	107½@107	102½
New-York Central	135⅛@131⅝	105¼
Erie	70⅜@68⅞@70⅜	68¾
Rock Island	105@105⅝	97½
Michigan Southern	92⅝@91⅝	84¼
Hudson River	140@139⅞	109¾
Northwestern	82⅝@79@77⅜	46⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	113 with div @ 09¾ x. d	100⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90 with div @87 x. d	87
Reading	106 with div@106@95½@96	106¾
Northwestern Preferred	79⅝@82¼@81	67⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜@31	27¼
Pacific Mail	102¼@99	141
Western Union Telegraph	34⅝@34⅛	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79@78⅞	64¾
St. Paul Common	67⅞@64	44⅜

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., lot No. 797, Delancey est. 25x87	$13,000
Broome-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Suffolk, 25x68	16,000
Cannon-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton, 50x100	30,000
Chatham-st., w. s., 158.11 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 19x112.7	19,700
Chatham-st., w. s., 158.11 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 19x112.7	21,500
Chatham-st., w. s., 177.9 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18 10x111.5	17,350
Chatham-st., w. s., 196.7 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.1x110.6	17,100
Eldridge-st., e. s., lot No. 726, Delancey est. 28x87.6	11,600
East-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 200x100	72,400
Forsyth-st., w. s., 102.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 67.7x26x17.7x3	26,600
Orchard-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x87	12,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., 51.6 ft. n. of Park-st., 77.6x1.3x25.5x25.4½x75	nom.
Tompkins-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 200x100 x125x75x50x75x25x100	nom.
1st-st., s. s., 244.11 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.4x72.1	20,000
1st-st., s. s., 201.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.4x67.3	20,000
5th-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of Avenue B, 17x96	8,775
8th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11	18,500
9th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x20x25x2 x75x40	21,000
11th-st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of av.-B, 25x103	14,000
17th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 197 and 198, 50x92	13,000
20th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92	49,000
27th-st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 7th-av., 44.4x98.9	30,000
31st-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98	9,600
40th-st., n. s., 315.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	19,000
41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x98.9	45,000
47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30.5x65	6,250
50th-st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x60	15,250
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	nom.
58th-st., s. e. cor. of 3d-av., 20.5x70	29,500
85th-st., n. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs., lot 266, Harlem Commons	4,000
85th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102	4,600
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x175	10,500
128th-st., s. s., 439 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x99.11	8,000
132d-st., 418.4 e. of 6th-av., 16.8x99.11	4,800
Lexington-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100	6,188
Lexington-av., n. w. cor. of 59th-st., 100x100	35,000
1st-av., e. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x85	2,250
2d-av., w. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 48th-st., 19x69.6	12,700
3d-av., No. 331, 24.8¼x100	15,500
3d-av., e. s., lot No. 153, Harlem Commons, 25x100	5,400
5th-av., e. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 115th-st., 21x82.6	12,000
8th-av., w. s., 124.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 25x100	3,250
8th-av., w. s., 359.9 ft. s. of 133d-st., 50x125	5,100

Leases Recorded, July 3, 1868.

52d-st., n. e. corner of 3d-av., 3 years, per year	$1,700
53d-st., 90 ft. e. of 1st-av., parcels, 25x26, map of Spring Valley, 10 years, per year	1,500
10th-av., Nos. 394, 396 and 398, 2 years, per year	6,500

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in your valuable paper of this morning an account of the attempted robbery of the house of Mr. WITTHAUS, No. 245 East Fourteenth-street, which leaves the public to infer that the Police were the first to discover the burglary, and no credit whatever is given to the private watchman, who has been employed for the past fifteen years on the post. The robbery was first discovered by the private watchman's assistant, THOMAS DOOLEY, who at once notified the Police, and with their help, ousted the burglars. Mr. WITTHAUS is not only satisfied with the private watchman, but liberally remunerated him for his vigilance.

By publishing the above you will greatly oblige yours, &c,

HENRY DISNEY,
No. 323 East Sixteenth-street.

City and County of New-York, ss.—THOMAS DOOLEY, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the above statement is correct. THOMAS DOOLEY.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1868.
A. BRENNAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT

For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$316,885 32

OFFICES, NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
And NO. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ALBERT W. GREEN,
FRANCIS A. PALMER, GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE, GEORGE C. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM, BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH, SAM'L F. WHITING,
JOSHUA SUTTON, HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE, EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH RUDD, ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES LOANS OF 1847 AND 1848.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the holders of United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1848 are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, *on and after the first day of July*, 1868 (proximo;) and that interest on the aforesaid bonds will cease after June 30, inst.

All bonds must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, June 30, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.

Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.: Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 29, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened on the 8th day of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. CHASE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL COUPONS NOW PAYABLE IN the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, cashed at the office of J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market price paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana, past due coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

ILLINOIS COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of all descriptions, that are in default of interest, wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-sts., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	92,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY.

32D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) has been declared by the Board of Directors, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 10.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of July, inclusive.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., June 20, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of July, 1868.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per Cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same, as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen for transfer on the 7th of July, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on an after the 6th of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 888 CANAL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	61,425

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000, entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS.

A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on demand, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

☞ On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, } Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
N. J. HAINES, G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary, P. T.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th-sts.—Six per Cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from July 1.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER, PRIOR TO THEIR REGULAR JULY INVENTORY, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
SILKS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS:
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUITS; UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES AND BASQUES AT HALF PRICE.
ALSO,
AT THE GRAND-ST. STORE ONLY,
NEW CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, MATTING, RUGS, &c., &c.
BEDS, BEDDING, &c., OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRISTIE-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR NEW ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
MANY THINGS WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Have constantly on hand a large stock of

MOSQUITO NETS

OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND other new and improved models, in WHITE AND PINK LACE and Gauze. Also a full assortment of MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES, in pink, white and blue, every width,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.

SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.

N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

WE HAVE
NEW RIBBONS TO-DAY,
EVERY WIDTH AND SHADE.
ALSO, LINES OF
BROCADED AND FANCY RIBBONS
at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. per yard and upward.
SILK PARASOLS AND SUN-SHADES,
63c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN COLORED LACES, every width.
FROSTED LACES, FULL ASSORTMENT,
at 50c. per yard.
LACES, VAILS—PRICES DOWN!!

Clearing out all our stock of EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP LINES OF GLOVES, HOSIERY AND SILK MITS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, every width and shade.

DRESS BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.

NEW CORSETS FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE, very cheap.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, everything desirable.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OVER SEVENTY THOUSAND NEW STRAW HATS, BLOOMERS AND BONNETS, for Boys, Misses and Ladies, ready to-day.

The cheapest goods exhibited this season.

WHITE AND DRAB PAMELIA BRAID JOCKEYS, every shape, at 2c. and 50c. Prices all down.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

TOYS, DOLLS, BOATS, &C.—A BEAUTIFUL collection at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 3.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 16 weeks begins Aug. 12. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.

Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MACHINERY.

NEW STEAM PUMP.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.
Samples at New-York Salesroom, No. 57 Liberty-st.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
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This is the best and cheapest plantation Press in use. Presses of all kinds on hand and made to order. For price list, with cuts and full particulars, call on or address the manufacturers,

INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY,
Green Point, (Brooklyn,) L. I.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 302 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane.—Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Mr. Geo. H. ———, situated in Rahway, N. J., a flourishing city of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York—33 communications daily; 2½ story frame house, 42x30, containing 11 rooms, large cellar and attic, all the conveniences; outbuildings consist of coach house and stable, 33x26; stalls for four horses, chicken house, tenant house, &c.; grounds comprise 20 acres, having long front on street, and laid out with abundance of fruit, shade and shrubbery. Price $20,000 for the whole, or will be divided if required.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, situated on one of the finest public squares in the City of New-Haven, Conn. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, and is one of the most substantial residences in the City of New-Haven, a city noted for its fine residences and good society. The lot extends from street to street, and is well supplied with fruit, shade and shrubbery.

Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 743 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situated about two miles from Williams' bridge; from Long Island sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, houses and lots in Orange, Bloomfield, Westfield, Woodbridge, Boundbrook; also, Westchester County, Staten Island and Long Island. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

$3,000.—$1,500 CASH WILL BUY A SNUG TWO-story house in Brooklyn; good location, convenient to ferry. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—WEST 23D-ST., WITH EARLY possession, pleasantly located, modern four-story brick house; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated, with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINUTES from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages.

R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.;
Post Office Box No. 5,363.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.

A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 17 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

HATHAWAY HOUSE,
DEAL, N. J.

Opens on the 1st July. By stage 45 minutes from Long Branch. This establishment possesses all the advantages desirable for a family hotel, its location and the surrounding country, its elevated position and abundance of shade, its contiguity to the sea shore, and convenience for bathing, &c., constitute attractions not to be found at any other hotel on the Beach. Apartments can be engaged on application at the hotel, or by letter addressed to WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Deal, Long Branch Post Office.

Reference may be made to H. H. Leeds, Esq., No. 18 Liberty-st., Thomas McMullen, Esq., No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 20. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH S. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.

W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
LELAND BROTHERS.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board $12 to $15. Inquire of of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—Now open. W. J. FISH & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD PLAIN COUNtry board may be had at a farm-house near Mt. Kisco, N. Y. For further information inquire of Mr. A. G. HYDE, No. 54 Walker-st., N. Y., or address Mrs. M. S. BROUWER, Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 51 Henry-st.; a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 45, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

TO THE CITY EXPRESS THAT RECEIVED baggage from a Williamsburg Express addressed to George Call, at Mrs. Ford's, East 38th-st., will oblige the owner by sending the same to GEORGE GILROY, 2d-av., corner of East 38th-st., and correct charges.

CHICAGO.—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO CHICAGO FOR SALE.—A person having an excursion ticket desires to dispose of the return at a reduced rate, via Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Good till the 18th inst. Address R. S., Box No. 186 Times Office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway. Briggs' Curative sold everywhere. Briggs' Alleviator cures Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Sold by druggists. Briggs' Pile Remedy reliable.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from April, 1861. Apply to JOSEPH SABIN, No. 84 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.

At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

COTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, July 25

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$35
To London..........	105	To London..........	40
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA..........	July 11	COLUMBIA..........	Aug. 1
EUROPA..........	July 18	CALEDONIA..........	Aug. 8
IOWA..........	July 25	BRITANNIA..........	Aug. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........30 } Gold.
Steerage..........22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA..........	July 9	ALEPPO..........	July 23
TRIPOLI..........	July 16	TARIFA..........	July 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $249 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on THURSDAY, July 9.
Per cubic foot, 50 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..........FRIDAY, July 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at..........10 30 A. M.
and..........4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7 30 A. M.
and..........1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Monthly commutation..........20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH SOME means, one who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of fancy cassimeres, to join the advertiser in a first-class woolen mill, owned by himself; liberal inducements will be offered to a reliable and competent party. Address O., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING money by legitimate investment, may call on H. WHITEHEAD at any time, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 10, in business hours; persons without capital need not apply.

TO LET—AMERICAN HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKaway, L. I.; near the beach; bar-room, ball-room, barn, sheds, ice-house, filled; rent one-half usual price; also a cottage. Apply to S. J. L. NORTON, No. 2 Dunham-place, near the ferry, Williamsburgh.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, July 5:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st.:
10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st.:
8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 5, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 A. M.	Monday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 7, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 8, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 9, 10:30 A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 24th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks, and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR CHARTER—THE FINE STEAMER HERO OF NEW-YORK, now at the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's Wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM M. WEST, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy6-law3wM ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. WOODHULL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Davis, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je22-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,380.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Willcox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je22-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WOOD, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wood, Junior, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
ABRAM S. CASSEDY,
je29-law3wM of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES HERNON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Hernon, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee,
je22-law3wM* No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOYLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James Doyle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Reuben Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John Davis, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Stonehill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. HAHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Hahn in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KIRSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Kirstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOEL DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Noel Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL W. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Emanuel W. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benno Lask, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALVIN SLADE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Calvin Slade, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward Martindale, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months, the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je22-law3wM* HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of
CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. NORMAN DODGE is admitted as a member of our firm from date of May 1, 1868. DODGE & CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of GOLDEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims or demands due to or by the late firm will be arranged and settled by Mr. JAMES H. GOLDEN.
JAMES H. GOLDEN,
MARY E. S. JENKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. ERNEST B. LUCKE, who for several years has signed for my firm by procuration, is this day admitted a member thereof, and the business will be continued under the name of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
A joint procuration has been given to Messrs. WALTHER LUTTGEN (who heretofore signed jointly with Mr. Lucke) and JOHN HONE, Jr.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 1¼ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 lots at East New-York, L. I., known as the "Military Parade Ground," by order of the Supreme Court—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Hon. James F. Pierce, Referee. 500 lots in Atlantic, Van Sinderen, Snediker, Henry, Williams, Alabama, Liberty, South Carolina avs., Broadway and Bushwick Boulevards; elegantly located on good grades on the four lines of City railroad to all of the Brooklyn ferries; terms liberal. For maps apply to Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Pratt, Attorneys, No. 151 Montague-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
CUSTOM HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.—LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at No. 113 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, July 7, at 10 A. M., by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New-York, a large and great variety of the finest brands of Havana cigars, in small lots, (such as Upmans, Partagas, Figaros, La Espanola, Cabanas, &c.;) also, several cases of Martell & Hennessy brandy, old dew drop and Holland gins, Jamaica rum, sherry, Madeira and Malaga wines, several cases oil of cloves, lot of confectioner's moulds, several bags of poppie and other seeds, and a large quantity of preserved vegetables, (from Paris,) &c., &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-street.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at private sale.—On WEDNESDAY, a fine stock of furniture at auction.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 23d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the remaining real estate, notes, checks, drafts, accounts and judgments, now in his hands as Receiver of the Artisans' Bank. For catalogues and particulars apply to A. PRENTICE, Attorney for Receiver,
Jy1-2aw3w-W* No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; has no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 37 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPable young girl to do cooking, or as general servant; is neat, economical and respectful; a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference; no objections to the country—Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a small family in the City or country; an excellent baker, makes pastry, does the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, young girls for housework, chambermaids, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART CANADIAN WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent; wages $10; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as excellent laundress or chambermaid and laundress or to do fine washing; can polish, do French fluting, do up fine muslins. Call at No. 379 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c., and well recommended by former employers. Call at No. 350 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family to do up-stair work; best of reference. Apply at No. 611 East 14th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., may be found a large number of very desirable first-class servants, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for general housework, City and country.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN (SWISS) WITHout children wants a situation as gardener or coachman; he understands the care of horses and cows thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; best references. Address GARDENER, No. 118 Pitt-st., Room No. 6, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his coachman, a very able, sober, reliable, single young man; he thoroughly understands driving, the care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful. Address C. H. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman in a private family; perfectly understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; willing to be useful and obliging; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address A. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can drive four in hand and can be well recommended; country preferred. Address, for two days, B. H., No. 55 East 33d-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Scotchman, in a private family; has served some of the leading gentlemen of this City, to whom he can refer. Call on or address McK., at Graham's harness store, 66 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call for three days at Mr. Jackson's grocery, Madison-square, 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman, who has long experience; first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety, industry and capability; willing and obliging. Apply at private stable, No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands all work about a gentleman's place; fruit, trees, flowers and all culture of gardens or land, cows and horses; has City reference. Address D. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife (French); man as coachman, willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, in the country, by a smart, steady, sober and industrious young Englishman; no objection as to distance, and can come highly recommended by last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; would be found willing and obliging and can produce first-class character from last employer. Address X. Y. Z. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; strictly temperate; is a good groom and experienced driver; good reference. Call on or address J. N., No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, to take care of horses, milk cows, and make himself generally useful; good reference, if required. Call or address M. C. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single, Scotchman; will be disengaged in a few days. Apply at No. 274 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SUMMER HOUSE, A GOOD ironer, also waitress and cook; also, for private families, all first-class servants for all the different branches of work. Ready at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT wanted.—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, July 7, 1868, for the delivery at such wharfs in New-York Harbor as may be directed:

575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds Oats, best quality.

575,000 (six hundred and seventy-five thousand) (net weight) good merchantable Timothy Hay, such as has been heretofore furnished this department for shipping.

50,000 (fifty thousand) pounds (net weight) Straw, best quality.

Proposals will be made at the rate for the net weight. The same for shipment to Charleston, S. C., subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned,
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General
and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾..........Concludes at 10:30
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT AND BRILLIANT HIT,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
SPLENDID ACTING, LIVELY DANCING,
SWEET SINGING, SPECTACLE,
SENSATION TABLEAUX, MIRTH, MUSIC,
BEAUTY and SUCCESS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 6, AT 8,
FIFTY-SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1.	March, "Duppler Storm"..........	Piefke
2.	Overture, "Martha"..........	Flotow
3.	Waltz, "Hochzeits-Velaenge"..........	Strauss
4.	Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"..........	Meyerbeer
5.	Overture, "Urial Acosta"..........	Schindelmeisser
6.	Ave Maria..........	Gounod
7.	Polka Mazourka, "In der Heimat" Polka, "Im Fluge"..........	Strauss
8.	Carnival of Venice for Orchestra, (Burlesque,)	
9.	Overture, "Pique Dame"..........	Suppe
10.	Quartette, "Rigoletto"..........	Verdi
11.	Waltz, "Weiner Stimmen"..........	Strauss
12.	Quadrille, "La Grand Duchesse"..........	Offenbach

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 7,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO FULL ORCHESTRAS
AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE—There will be
NO CONCERT ON THURSDAY NEXT,
the hall having been previously let to a private society.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
JNO. M. KENNY..........Lessee and Manager
Second week of
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
the Inimitable Humorist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

HOWARD GLOVER'S OPERETTA,
"ONCE TOO OFTEN," first time in America. Niblo's Gardens, SATURDAY MORNING next, July 11.

HARMONY DIVISION NO 5 S. OF T. will hold a public installation on THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 6, at their hall, No. 300 East Broadway, corner of Grand-st. Eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR OVER 100 CUTS; Fourth of July Pictorial Nick-Nax.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PATENT EXTENSION.

Application having been duly made to the Commissioner of Patents, by J. H. BARTHOLOMEW, of the City of New-York, for the extension of the patent issued by him, dated June 20, 1854, and which was reissued in two separate patents, dated Nov. 13, 1860, being for improvements in Water Closet, Valves, &c. The examiner to whom said case was referred for examination, having in his report certified that the *Patentable Novelty*, as well as the *usefulness* of the improvements claimed, were *unquestionable*, the Acting Commissioner having decided on the 19th of June, 1868, that "said patents ought to be extended," the said two patents were on the 19th June, 1868, extended for the term of seven years; and the Acting Commissioner certifies that "the said patents have now the same effect in law as though the same had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years," thus again confirming the validity of the patent.

This is to give notice to *manufacturers of* and *dealers in* Water Closets, Valves, &c., &c., and *Plumbers*, that all parties infringing upon said patents, either by making, dealing in, or using the improvements patented to the subscriber, without license from him, and not of his manufacture, will be deemed and held liable therefor.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 84 Marion-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 29th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.
LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate lands, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Eighth District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved 3d March, 1865, 13th July, 1866, and 2d March, 1867; that the duties and taxes contained therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th June until the 11th July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches and gold and silver plate, for the year ending 1st May, 1868, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867.
A. SPAULDING, Collector.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Bank are, by an order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 26th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made, and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.
THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.

9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties the attention we desire.
W. R. SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.
Trade mark for past 12 years—Bunston & Scofield.

LOAN OFFICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT, and MONEY LOANED on them, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY witnessed by upward of DUMPTY
HUMPTY 160,000 persons. The hap- DUMPTY
HUMPTY piest combination of the DUMPTY
HUMPTY grotesque, the graceful and DUMPTY
HUMPTY the marvelous ever exhibit- DUMPTY
HUMPTY ed in New-York. The re- DUMPTY
nowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX..........CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE SANGALLI.
HUMPTY A succession of marvels; DUMPTY
HUMPTY doors turn into black walls DUMPTY
HUMPTY [illegible] DUMPTY
HUMPTY into tables, billiard tables DUMPTY
HUMPTY into [illegible] DUMPTY
HUMPTY horses, market stalls into DUMPTY
HUMPTY yachts, and century boxes DUMPTY
HUMPTY [illegible] DUMPTY
HUMPTY grow in minutes from five DUMPTY
HUMPTY years old to twenty. DUMPTY
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
SATURDAY next, July 11, 1 o'clock. OPERETTA BALLET, and a GRAND CONCERT. Tickets $1, to all parts of the house, now ready at the box-office of the theatre, and principal music stores.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
in which the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE, will appear in the principal roles.
All the original music, splendid orchestra and chorus.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Miss Fanny Herring. A great local drama, THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Miss Fanny Herring in six characters. Songs, jigs, clog dances, &c., by Miss Ella Chapman. Great minstrel scene. Mr. G. Glen. FRIDAY EVENING, annual benefit of Mr. Wm. B. Freligh.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., (adjoining the Academy of Music.)
Crowded and Delighted Audiences to see
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
UNSWORTH, the Great Black Demosthenes;
DAN BRYANT, Capt. Jenks of the Horse Marines;
EUGENE'S African Ballet Troupe.
Grand Divertissement, entitled
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
JOE EMMETT, the Great Western Dutch Moke.
Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
14th-st. (BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.) 14th-st.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETOR..........PH. BERNET.
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING.
THE COOLEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE CITY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Should the weather prove unfavorable the concert will take place in the
GRAND HALL.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.
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SECOND ANNUAL
GRAND MASONIC PICNIC,
in aid of the
MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM AT HAVANA, NEW-YORK,
to be held at
JONES' WOOD, TUESDAY, JULY 7,
DAY AND EVENING.
Music, both vocal and instrumental, dancing and performances of various kinds will be given.
The following distinguished persons have kindly volunteered their services:
Prof. W. B. HARRISON, comedian and satirist.
Mons. LEON GIAVELLI, celebrated gymnast, and
Prof. J. A. MACPHERSON, the well-known dancing master.
Music by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band and O'Brien's Eighth Regiment Band. Members of the Caledonian Club are expected to be present.
Tickets 50 cents, which may be procured at the gate, from the Executive Committee, and from W. H. BENJAMIN, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 2½ Barclay-st.; T. P. PASCALL, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 423 8th-av., and of LOUIS JACOBSOHN, Secretary, No. 45 Broadway. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the picnic will take place on the following [illegible].
Steamers CHAMBERLAIN and SETH LOW will run hourly from Peck-slip and 8th-st. after 10 o'clock A. M.

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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown June 25, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the *Hansa*.

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding in its bulletin to a recent speech of Mr. DISRAELI, says:

"Mr. DISRAELI has very exactly summed up the opinion of the Powers and of the political men in Europe, by stating that in the actual state of affairs the political horizon is unclouded by any menace of war. The Government of the Emperor neglects nothing to maintain and strengthen the good understanding which has been so happily established between all the Powers. Ideas of moderation and of wisdom facilitate this agreement. They are valuable auxiliaries to the development of the general interests of Europe."

The Court of Assizes of the Tarn has just given a decision which constitutes an important precedent. It has refused to accept as a juryman M. FERNAND DE CARRIERES, on the ground that he had been a Pontifical Zouave. The Court based its judgment on the constitutional provision which does not permit any Frenchman to take service under a foreign Power without the authorization of his Government, under pain of forfeiting his rights as a French citizen. The tribunal in its judgment says: "Considering that the *status* of a French citizen is requisite for the performance of the duties of a juryman, it orders the name of M. FERNAND DE CARRIERES to be erased from the list."

On June 22, the Pope held a secret consistory, at which His Holiness nominated several Bishops, and afterward pronounced two allocutions. The first of these referred to the publication of the Bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in Austria. In the latter His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the Civil Marriage law, and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools, and establishing freedom of the Press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian Bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow their example.

A disastrous fire occurred in Bremen, June 22, and raged for eight hours. The damage will exceed 1,500,000 thalers.

BOKHARA.

The Russian Campaign in Central Asia—Official Report of the Capture of Samarcand.

Subjoined is the official report of the capture of Samarcand:

"Our territory having been repeatedly invaded by Bokhara troops, Gen. VON KAUFMANN at last resolved to put a stop to these predatory inroads. Accordingly, on May 25, at 4 A. M., he marched from Tasch Kupruck, a stone bridge half-way between Yana Kurgan and Samarcand, to attack the latter city. On nearing the river Zarafschan our troops found the gardens situate in the valley occupied by the enemy. They advanced all the same, exchanging a few shots. Gen. VON KAUFMANN, having been assured by some Samarcand Begs that neither the people nor the priests were in favor of war, sent Col. PETRUSCHEFSKI with a hundred Cossacks to the front to stop the firing unless the enemy persisted in their attack; but Col. PETRUSCHEFSKI was received with shots. Having forced the enemy to retreat, he, to carry out his orders, commanded the cavalry to wheel about and make room for the infantry of the van. At this moment one NASEM-UD-DIN, who had acted as Bokhara envoy to Russia in 1859, presented himself with a flag of truce, having, he said, in his pocket the treaty of peace which had been sent to the Ameer some time ago for signature. His request was that the troops should be brought to a halt where they stood, and negotiations resumed on the spot. Gen. VON KAUFMANN did not think it advisable to accede to this proposition, the enemy just then coming up on all sides. There remained nothing but to give the flag of truce to understand that negotiations could not be entered upon till the troops had pitched their camp for the night.

On emerging from the gardens into the meadows close to the river, we saw that the bank opposite was swarming with hostile masses. Placed on a high and steep eminence, they seemed determined to prevent our crossing the river. The stream being deep and rapid, and the enemy numerous, Gen. VON KAUFMANN judged it might be difficult to force the passage, and at noon sent for NASEM-UD-DIN, to tell him that no camp could be pitched and no negotiations entered upon in presence of the enemy. If, he added, the Ameer were bent upon peace, he had better immediately withdraw his troops, or else the heights would be stormed. Meanwhile, 400 Cossacks, with four guns and the Rocket Division, under command of Lieut. Col. STRANDMAN, had advanced and cleared the country on our right of the hostile host.

It was 2 P. M., and still the messenger dispatched to the Bokhara forces by NASEM-UD-DIN had not returned. Gen. KAUFMANN, therefore, putting himself again in communication with NASEM-UD-DIN, informed him that the attack could be no longer delayed. In reply the Bokhara envoy said that if one more hour's respite were accorded he would himself go to his countrymen and cause the army to be removed. This being granted, he departed, leaving the draft of the treaty in our hands. We then discovered, to our surprise, that the treaty was not the one we had sent, but an instrument drawn up by the Ameer himself in the Persian language, and materially differing from the original. The Ameer proved the same cheat now he had shown himself during the six preceding months of negotiations.

"The hour expired and the enemy not only had not evacuated the heights, but had begun to fire on our lines with their cannon. Our troops, twenty-one and a half companies strong, with 450 Cossacks, sixteen guns, and a rocket division were then placed in line of battle. Two companies of sharpshooters covered the advance; behind them were six companies, three to each flank. The second line was formed of six companies on the right flank (among them the Afghans) and three and a half companies (including half a company of Sappers) on the left. Four guns, two of them rifled, were attached to each flank, and four hundred Cossacks, with four guns and the rocket division kept in reserve on the right. The remaining troops covered the baggage. Col. ABRAMOFF commanded the First Division. Maj.-Gen. GOLOVASCHEF had the immediate superintendence of the whole force. Gen. VON KAUFMANN was on the left, where the attack had to begin.

While the enemy were firing with ball and menacing both our flanks, our troops moved courageously forward, plunged into the river, crossed its several arms with the water above their waists, and advanced to the foot of the hill. The right flank, with a verst of muddy soil to get through, under the cross fire of the enemy, reached the steep ascent and charged. The left had to wade through two versts of morass and clear the intervening garden before they could storm the heights. The Bokharese did not await our onslaught, but ran away in hot haste. Exhausted by marching and fighting as we were, we could not get up to them. Our cavalry, too, extricated itself with such difficulty from the swamp as to be unavailable for pursuit. We passed the night on the heights from which we had chased the foe. While we were charging, the rear repulsed an attack upon the baggage undertaken by a hostile detachment that had turned our flanks. The enemy left his artillery posted on the heights in our hands; that in the valley he managed to get off, with the exception of one gun. Twenty-one cannon and the whole camp were our first trophies. Our own losses were comparatively insignificant. We had three officers and twenty-eight rank and file wounded, one surgeon and six rank and file otherwise injured and two rank and file killed.

It was only after occupying the enemy's former position we could form a correct estimate of its strength, and sufficiently appreciate the treachery of the Ameer. A couple of letters received by Gen. VON KAUFMANN at Yana Kurgan, as well as two messengers sent to him on the march to ask for peace, without acceptance of terms offered, all served to prove that the enemy had only intended to detain us on the Zarafschan. No doubt had we allowed ourselves to be stopped, the delay would have been represented to the people as a sign of fear, fresh hosts would have flocked to the camp, and the army opposed to us been double what it was. But, by quietly doing our duty, we put to naught the trickery of the enemy. We complied with all the forms prescribed by national law; marched fifty miles in two days; charged a strong position; sent the enemy flying, and captured nearly his whole artillery.

Although we were incapacitated from pursuit, the inhabitants of Samarcand closed their gates against the fugitives, and on the day following sent a deputation to announce the surrender of the city to the Czar of all the Russias. Gen. VON KAUFMANN detained some of the deputies, sending back the others to prepare for the reception of the troops. Then, placing himself at the head of a portion of his corps, and taking the Afghans with him, Gen. KAUFMANN entered Sarmacand. The inhabitants having met him outside the gates with demonstrations of joy, the General commanded them to reopen their shops, attend to their business, and fetch back their families who had been concealed in the neighborhood. While the women and children were flocking back, we took possession of the city. Confidence in our power and honorable intentions is universal, and naturally so. Each of our men has done his duty, and, by gallant conduct in battle and generous treatment of the pacific population, showed himself a genuine Russ."

MEMPHIS MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.—The stockholders and Directors of the Merchants' National Bank had a meeting yesterday morning. The friends of the bank offered the money necessary to put it upon a solid basis, and the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, one of the heaviest victims of the failure, has agreed to carry its claim upon the concern until such time as it can be conveniently liquidated. A committee, consisting of Hon. THOMAS R. SMITH and Messrs. PARTEE, FREEMAN and WOODRUFF, was appointed to proceed to Washington and confer with Secretary MCCULLOCH, with a view to the reopening of the bank. It is stated that the Committee is so sanguine of the resuscitation of the bank that one of the Committee yesterday accepted, in the way of trade, a check on the bank for $1,000, payable in thirty days.—*Memphis Post, July 1.*

LOUISIANA.

The Meeting of the Legislature—The Attempt to Apply the Test Oath, and its Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, June 30.

Both Houses of the Legislature assembled to-day at noon. Lieut.-Gov. O. J. DUNN (colored) presided in the Senate, and R. H. ISABELLE (colored) in the House. The lobbies were crowded. In the former, after the calling of the roll, Hon. ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Democratic member elect from the Parish of Orleans, rose and remarked that his name had not been called.

The President replied: "There are other gentlemen occupying the same position as yourself whose names have not been called."

Mr. SMITH then announced that he had the honor of presenting the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns, which the President directed to be read.

Mr. BLACKMAN (Democrat) asked permission of the Chair to make a few remarks, but was answered that in legislative bodies only qualified members acted, and that if any member not qualified desired to speak it must be by consent of the qualified.

Mr. RAY (Radical) moved that Mr. BLACKMAN have permission to address the Chair.

Without the motion being acted upon, the President said: "I do not see that Mr. BLACKMAN, or any other gentleman, has any right to interrupt the reading of the report. The report will be gone through with."

Mr. JEWELL (Democrat) objected to this proceeding, as he had good reason to know that the President was acting in opposition to a military order received from Gen. GRANT, and refused to yield the floor for any business until that order was read.

As the President rose to call Mr. JEWELL to order, Mr. SAMBOLA protested against the action of the President, and insisted on being heard, though called to order several times by the Chair.

Mr. DARRELL wished to know if persons not qualified were to be allowed to interrupt the proceedings.

The confusion and excitement was becoming of a serious nature, when the friends of Messrs. SAMBOLA and JEWELL prevailed upon these gentlemen to take their seats.

The report of the Committee was then read as follows;

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ELECTIONS AND RETURNS,
NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1868.

Your committee would respectfully report in the case of HUGH J. CAMPBELL, that it appears by a certificate of the Board of Registration that HUGH J. CAMPBELL had 3,397 votes, and that A. SAMBOLA had 3,394, and that HUGH J. CAMPBELL was duly elected from the Second Senatorial District; and your committee would also state that the said A. SAMBOLA did offer to submit evidence that he was duly elected; therefore your committee would respectfully recommend that the said HUGH J. CAMPBELL be allowed to take his seat in this body, and that the said A. SAMBOLA be allowed to contest the same; your committee not recognizing the authority of the Commanding General to change the returns of the said registrars, that were duly appointed according to the acts of Congress known as the "Reconstruction Acts."

Respectfully submitted,
MORGAN F. SMITH, Chairman of Committee.

Mr. SAMBOLA presented his credentials from the Commander of the Fifth Military District and Mr. CAMPBELL his from the Board of Registration.

Mr. LYNCH spoke in favor of the latter taking his seat, and that Mr. SAMBOLA should be the contestant, as, in his opinion, the Committee had very properly decided that the member holding credentials from the Board of Registration should be the proper person to take the seat.

Mr. SAMBOLA said that, when a man held in his hand his credentials, he had a right to speak; but the Chair decided he had not, and was out of order.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee was carried.

A motion being then made that Mr. CAMPBELL be sworn in, Mr. SAMBOLA again rose to protest against such proceedings, stating he had witnesses to prove the validity of his credentials.

The President said these would be heard at the proper time; without wishing to be unfair to him or any one else, he must keep order. If he (the President) erred, there was redress. He then said: "I have heard that threats have been made against my life on account of the position I thought it was my duty to take yesterday, but these nor any disorderly conduct on the part of gentlemen will sway me from the discharge of my duty as I understand it."

The roll was called and the motion carried. Mr. CAMPBELL was then sworn in and took his seat.

The President now directed the Secretary to read the following communication from Maj.-Gen. BUCHANAN, before referred to by Mr. JEWELL. The Chairman of the House also received a similar communication at the same time as the President, which was read nearly half an hour before the one received by the President of the Senate:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 30, 1868.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor, Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: I am instructed by the General commanding this district to furnish you with a copy of the following telegram just received from Gen. GRANT:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.:

I have no orders at present to give; but I repeat to you, as heretofore, that the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own Constitution, and are not required to take the oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts. Gens. MEADE and CANBY are acting on this view of the case.

U. S. GRANT, General.

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new Constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

The prevailing opinion of the Senators, including the President, was that neither Gen. GRANT nor Gen. BUCHANAN had any right whatever to dictate what oath was necessary, and that the test oath be still required of the members elect before they become qualified.

Mr. RAY (Radical) wished to know whether the Senate, as now organized, should be governed by the opinion of Gen. GRANT, or that of the presiding officer of that body.

The communication was then referred to a committee of five.

Mr. O'HARA moved that the Senate go into a permanent organization by electing a Secretary and other officers. Carried.

Mr. LYNCH then moved that a message be dispatched to inform the House of the permanent organization of the Senate.

Mr. BACON (Democrat) desired to present himself as Senator elect from the First Senatorial District.

The President said that no remarks from the gentleman would be in order, as he was not qualified.

Mr. BACON said he desired to make no remarks, but merely to make the issue by presenting himself as a Senator elect and offering to take the oath of office.

The President said as the object of the gentleman was merely to make the issue, his request would not be acceded to.

THE HOUSE.

The lobbies of the House were filled by a crowd of from five to six hundred persons, mostly colored. But few of the Democrats occupied their seats, while the Radicals were present in full force. This was necessary in order to insure a quorum.

The Chairman ordered the hall cleared of all except the members, stating that there was a great deal of unnecessary noise and confusion yesterday, and hoped that better order would be observed to-day. While the roll was being called MCMILLAN (white) inquired what roll it was. He was answered that it was the roll of the members elect. The Chairman said he directed the Secretary to read this roll because he understood that several who could qualify were not yet sworn in. MCMILLAN objected to any other roll being called except that of members qualified. After prayer by Rev. Mr. KINGSLEY, the Speaker announced that the Secretary would read a communication from Gen. BUCHANAN, (the communication published above.)

This caused a deep silence throughout the House of four or five minutes. Ex-Gov. HAHN, MCMILLAN, A. L. LEE, and four or five other leading spirits, held a caucus in whispers upon the floor in the centre of the middle aisle. The other members sat as if turned to stone. It was a blow entirely unexpected, and from a quarter, too, where they hoped to be indorsed in actions contrary to all law, order or precedent.

MCMILLAN was the first to speak. He could not see by what authority either Gen. GRANT or Gen. BUCHANAN dictated to them upon the subject, and advised the House to ignore all such interference, and enforce the test oath as heretofore.

The Chairman said the subject was now before the House. In his opinion the House could decide what kind of an oath was necessary for the admission of members, and that for his part he would not accept any order from either Gens. GRANT or BUCHANAN upon the subject. The House unanimously indorsed the Speaker's opinion.

MCMILLAN moved that the matter be left to a committee of three. Carried.

A motion that the absent Democratic members be notified of the reception of the communication from Gen. BUCHANAN, was not received. A number of the Democrats who had taken their seats under Gen. GRANT's telegraphed instructions, were prevented from making motions or protests. The Speaker in each case decided that not having qualified, or the seat being contested, the person addressing the House was not considered a member of that body.

The Committee on Credentials then reported in favor of six Radicals who contested the seats of six Democrats in various parishes. In the case of Dr. KNAPP, Democrat, and Gen. A. L. LEE, Radical, of St. Bernard, the house heard the case of each party upon the floor and decided in favor of LEE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Sunday at Jones' Wood—Meeting of the Shooting Societies—Sacred Concerts in the Afternoon and Evening.

There were comparatively few people at Jones' Wood yesterday during the morning, but in the afternoon and evening the grounds were thronged, and the sacred concerts in the Fest Halle were attended by a great many people. The German has a large veneration for the Sabbath as a day of rest from labor, but believes in spending it in the great temple whose pillars are the woods, whose carpet the green fields, and where the light comes from above through an unstained medium. His censer is the bowl of his pipe; for his eucharist lager and pretzels supply the place of wine and bread; he is his own priest, and his favorite surplice is a green shooting tunic. Concerning the propriety of all this the place for comment is not in this column. The chronicler here simply gives the facts. There can be no manner of doubt with those who witnessed the scene at Jones' Wood yesterday that the people assembled there spent the hours of the day pleasantly if not profitably.

The business meeting of the societies represented at the Schuetzenfest was held in the morning, beginning at 11 o'clock. There were delegates present from all parts of the Union and from Europe, in all about 200 persons. Mr. F. S. STEFFEN, of New-York, President of the Schuetzenbund, called the meeting to order and delivered an address, in which he reviewed the growth and progress of the Society since it was organized in Highland, Ill., four years ago. Starting with a single small organization there, it now numbered its members by thousands. He congratulated the sharpshooters upon the gratifying increase of interest and of effort among them, and concluded amid great applause.

Mr. MUTCHLECHNER, of Chicago, late President of the Society, gave an account of the last festival held two years ago in Chicago, and in accordance with usage formally surrendered the office of President. A vote of thanks was tendered him unanimously.

Mr. MORGENTHAU, Secretary of the Shooting Committee, presented his account of the receipts (as published in the TIMES yesterday) and it was accepted.

A long debate ensued with regard to the propriety of altering the constitution so that the Bund may be hereafter constituted of district societies, through which only membership be attained, instead of admitting individuals directly as members of the Bund. This was strenuously opposed by the Western delegates, while the Eastern delegates as stoutly urged it, and there was at one time danger that the Society would split upon this rock, but finally the matter was amicably adjusted by the report of a committee of seven appointed to consider it. This report, which was adopted, declares that the constitution shall not be changed before the next festival to be held in 1870, and that all propositions to amend it shall be presented in writing at least three months before the festival, and shall be widely published.

The Cincinnati delegation formally invited the Sharpshooters to hold the next festival at the Queen City of the West, where there is already in existence a splendid shooting ground of twenty-five acres. The entire Ohio delegation seconded the invitation, and amid great enthusiasm it was accepted by acclamation. A committee, consisting of three members from Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago, was appointed to audit the accounts of the present festival.

It was resolved that the question of altering the order of shooting be discussed in all the societies and brought before the next general meeting for final action. After the transaction of much other business not of general interest and the passing of a vote of thanks to the Committee of Organization, the meeting was adjourned. Six of the members present received their credentials as delegates to the Third German National Schuetzenfest, to be held at Vienna the present month, and will sail by the next Bremen steamer.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the parent society of the shooting associations at Highland, Ill.:

Sharpshooters Greeting to the National Club now assembled at New-York.—Happy success to the Third American Shooting Festival, and, like a mother dreaming of a cherished son far away, so do we long toward our child; hearts and doors open ready to receive him.

THE MEMBERS OF THE A. S. S. S., at Highland, Ill.

The following reply was returned:

To Members American S. S. S., at Highland, Ill.: The sharpshooters of America, assembled at the great festival at New-York, send many thanks for your hearty greetings. Success has crowned all our efforts, and may we meet with equal good fortune at the fourth festival, at Cincinnati.

Signed by the Executive Committee.

The following dispatch was sent to Cincinnati:

At the meeting of the members of the American Schuetzenbund, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved that the Fourth National American Sharpshooting Festival will take place in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870.

Signed by the Executive Committee.

At the sacred concerts in the afternoon and evening the music was furnished by CARL ANSCHUTZ and his splendid orchestra and by several singing societies. They were largely attended and loudly applauded. To-day the Festival closes. The prizes will be distributed; there will be the usual sports during the afternoon, and in the evening a grand ball at the Fest Halle.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Seventh Regiment Excursion—Encampment of the Twenty-Second Regiment—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Adjutant-Gen. Marvin announces that the following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending June 27:

First Brigade—John D. Probst, Commissary of Subsistence, Captain, *vice* Theodore Mallady, Jr., resigned; William W. Mali, Aide-de-Camp, First Lieutenant, *vice* John D. Probst, promoted.

Fourth Brigade—George Wolf Gillespie, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, *vice* Brown, promoted Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Reilly, Captain, *vice* Vandenburgh, removed from State; E. S. Baker, Jr., Captain, *vice* Kearney, removed from State; William K. Evans, First Lieutenant, *vice* Baker, promoted; James H. Spencer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Austen, removed from State; John B. Gunn, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Evans, promoted.

Sixth Infantry—Christian F. Koch, Captain, *vice* John Schriner, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—Joseph P. Kennedy, Captain, *vice* T. A. Van Tassel, resigned; M. T. Burke, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Joseph P. Kennedy, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Frank A. Shumaker, Captain, *vice* George Shaffer, resigned.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Francis W. Leggett, Colonel, *vice* Wm. H. Farrar, dismissed; Thomas McKnaught, Captain, *vice* George W. Head, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—John E. Nesser, Captain, *vice* Philip Wurtz, removed; John C. Schmidt, Second Lieutenant, *vice* John C. Weber, removed from district; John Bingaman, Second Lieutenant, *vice* N. Roth, resigned; Bernard Kaiser, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jacob Haas, removed from district.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Peter A. Hargons, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Cavanagh, elected Colonel.

Seventy-first Infantry—John D. Sypher, First Lieutenant, *vice* Joseph A. Wise, promoted; John N. Biggins, Second Lieutenant, *vice* John D. Sypher, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—George Rogers, Captain, *vice* Wm. Manson, promoted; George C. Gourlay, First Lieutenant, *vice* George Rogers, promoted; Francis S. Marran, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Geo. C. Gourlay, promoted.

One-hundred-and-third Infantry—Jedediah B. Wheeler, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* J. E. Matthewson, resigned; Noyes W. Stoddard, Major, *vice* Wheeler, promoted.

One-hundred-and-fourth Infantry—Lewis J. Rose Quartermaster, *vice* Chas. D. Champlin, promoted; Charles B. Doughty, Commissary, original vacancy.

First Cavalry—Henry Crounse, Second Lieutenant, *vice* H. Rosebrook, resigned.

RESIGNED.

The following resignations have been accepted during the week ending June 27:

Third Cavalry—First Lieut. F. W. Shumaker, June 23, 1868; Twenty-fifth Infantry—Capt. George Schafer, June 27, 1868; Fifty-sixth Infantry—Major Edwin Ludlam, to date June 20, 1868; Sixty-fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. Nicholas Roth, June 23, 1868.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade on Thursday the 9th day of July, in full uniform (gray pants,) with knapsack and overcoat rolled thereon, and will embark on the steamer *City of Lawrence*, foot of Vestry-street, for the City of Norwich, Conn. The knapsack will contain the fatigue jacket and cap, at least one pair of white pants and gloves and the necessary underclothing. Roll-call of companies at 6 o'clock P. M. The field and staff will report to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. The baggage of officers must be distinctly marked and sent to the Armory before 4 o'clock P. M. on the day of this parade. No other baggage will be received. The Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants will report to the Quartermaster, and the hospital steward will report to the Surgeon for duty upon the receipt of this order. The number of servants is limited to one for each field and staff officer, one to the line officers of each company. Officers will furnish their servants with certificates that they are duly employed, and will direct them to report to the Quartermaster at the Armory at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 9th inst., to receive their passes.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The subject of the Twenty-second Regiment Encampment at Long Branch in August next is the exciting topic at present in that command, and the scheme grows in favor every day among both officers and men. Committees are actively at work completing the arrangements, and every preparation is being made to make the trip a most enjoyable one to those participating.

The hop with which it is proposed to close the encampment promises to surpass anything that has been given in a military way during the past season, as all the leading military men of New-York and New-Jersey, as well as the crowd of fashionable people who will be at Long Branch during the Encampment, will be present.

As the object of the Encampment is exclusively for rifle practice, and as the time is limited, there will be little, if any, drilling attempted beyond the usual dress parade and guard mounting; but as much of the time as possible will be devoted to systematic instruction in the principles of marksmanship and the aiming drill, according to the English or Hythe system. We understand that one or more of the companies have already commenced this drill with the view of getting the inside track for the company prize.

EXCURSION BATTALION, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Richard Vose, commanding Cos. B and D, of the Twenty-second Regiment, as an excursion battalion, has issued the final orders for the departure of the detachment. The members are directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory, fully uniformed, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, on Tuesday afternoon, July 7. Assembly at 3 o'clock P. M. First Sergeant's call at 3:15; Adjutant's call at 3:30. Drum-Major Weed will report to the Adjutant with band at 3 o'clock. Officers of the regiment intending to accompany this detachment will report at the same hour. The knapsacks must be carefully packed, with sufficient underclothing, extra pairs of gloves and extra pair white leggings, one pair white pants. Men will have a loop sewed to fatigue cap and suspend it to left button at back of jacket; see carefully that their uniform is in perfect order—buttons and plates polished, and belt well fitting. No citizen's dress will be allowed. Lieut. Smith is appointed Officer of Guard on board steamer.

Lieut. Rogers is appointed Commissary; Lieut. Lockwood, Paymaster, and Lieut. Briggs, Quartermaster; Sergts. Alexander and Osmisky are appointed Right and Left General Guides.

Officers must have their baggage at the Armory by 2 P. M.

The battalion will leave the Armory at 3:45 P. M., and march up Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Murray-street, through Murray-street to the pier, where they will embark on board the steamer *Metropolis* for Newport.

A meeting of the Committee of the two companies will be held in the room of Company D to-morrow evening, when any member of the regiment can report and pay his assessment.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

In our report of the Fourth of July parade in yesterday's *Times* we inadvertently stated that the Sixty-ninth Regiment was not prompt in its attendance and fell into position while the column was *en route*. It should have read the Ninety-sixth Regiment. This correction is due to so good a command as the Sixty-ninth.

The following staff appointments are announced in the Twelfth Regiment: Assistant Surgeon Robert D. Nesmith, to be Surgeon, *vice* Robie, resigned, rank from June 4, 1868. Quartermaster Sergeant, R. A. Riker, to be Commissary, to date from June 30, 1868.

In the Ninth Regiment the following changes are announced.

Promoted—Wm. Seward, Jr., Major, *vice* Strong, resigned; E. J. S. Gaffney, Hospital Steward, *vice* Andrew, promoted. The following members have been expelled for non-performance of duty: Thomas Callahan, Wm. Johnson, E. J. Kinney, John S. Huyler, Thos. W. Royce, John W. Schriber, Joseph T. Hallock, George A. Conley, Daniel Simmons, James Short.

Singular and Unaccountable Suicide by a Boy.

A German boy, named FREDERICK REHM, son of Mr. CHAS. REHM, Director of the New-Jersey Musical Institute, in Cedar-street, (near West Hoboken,) Hudson City, committed suicide about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by hanging himself to a low iron bedstead, on which he slept. The deceased, who was 16 years of age in March last, was in the employ of Mr. BOLMER, in the jewelry business, New-York, was represented as of a sprightly and mischievous nature, possessed of a considerable musical talent, often taking the lead in the band of cadets under his father's training. From the evidence, it appears that FREDERICK came home, and retired early to his bed, in the hall adjoining the rear parlor, in order to be up early, anticipating a great deal of pleasure in celebrating the Fourth with his numerous young friends.

He was away all day, except at dinner, and again, about 5 o'clock, he stopped at the house, and told his step-mother that he was going to see the fireworks. Mrs. REHM told him that she was going to her brother's, and would leave a light standing on the piano, in the back parlor. About 10:30 o'clock that night, Mrs. REHM returned home, and found that FREDERICK had entered the house, but being unable to arouse him, returned to her brother's to spend the night. About 12:30 o'clock, Mr. REHM came home and rapped at the front blinds, but receiving no response, went around to the rear piazza, and rapped several times to wake his son. Not succeeding, he forced the blinds, and taking the lamp from the piano, entered his son's room, and there saw him sitting undressed on the floor, by the side of the bed, leaning forward, with a strap used for school books, and containing a patent buckle, around his neck, and the end attached to the iron bedstead. He unfastened the buckle and found that life was extinct. Deceased was at the fireworks with some of his companions and was in good spirits. One of them accompanied FREDERICK part way home at 9:30 o'clock, and made an engagement to visit him at his house yesterday afternoon. The jury, at the inquest before Coroner WHITE yesterday, rendered a verdict that FREDERICK REHM came to his death by strangulation, and that he did of his own free will and aforethought, put a strap around his neck and tie it to the bedstead, and that he committed suicide from some cause unknown.

Coroner's Inquests Yesterday.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 245 Stanton-street, over the body of CHRISTIAN VOGT, a German, aged 32, who died suddenly the previous evening. The same Coroner held another inquest at No. 633 East Eleventh-street, over the body of HENRY HARRA, aged 6 months. Both deaths were caused by the heat.

The body of the unknown woman who committed suicide by leaping off Pier No. 26, East River, on Saturday, was recovered yesterday and removed to the Morgue, where Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

Coroner ROLLINS was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at No. 1 West Forty-fifth-street, over the body of WM. SMITH, who was killed by being run over by a train of cars on the Harlem Railroad, near his residence.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 645 East Ninth-street, over the remains of Mrs. CECILIA O'MEARA, a native of Ireland, aged 65 years, who committed suicide yesterday forenoon by hanging herself to a nail on the wall of her room with her calico apron. A verdict of suicidal death, during a fit of temporary insanity, was rendered by the jury.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at the Second Ward Police Station, over the body of PATRICK SWEENEY, a man of intemperate habits, who died in one of the cells during Saturday, where he was committed for disorderly conduct. A verdict of death from excessive intemperance was rendered.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the body of PATRICK CONNER, drowned a few days ago while bathing in the North River, near Seventieth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

JOHN FRANK, aged 2 years, died suddenly on Saturday night at his parents' residence, No. 420 West Thirty-seventh-street.

JOHN SHEEHAN, aged 36 years, was taken sick in South-street, opposite Pier No. 24 East River, and died in a few minutes.

On Saturday night FRANK H. HOBBS was arrested by the Nineteenth Precinct Police, in a state of gross intoxication. The prisoner was locked up in a cell at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, and he was found in an insensible condition early yesterday morning. Despite the application of restoratives death ensued in a few hours. The remains were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

The Priesthood.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, preached last night upon GUGLIELMO GAJANI, the champion of Roman liberty and unity. The point of the discourse was to impress his hearers with the bigotry and narrowness of the Catholic priesthood, and the despotism of the Austrian Government in Italy before the latter was happily emancipated through the aid of France. GAJANI was born in Bologna, of well-educated parents, and graduated as a doctor of civil and canonical law. He was early struck by the intolerance of the Catholic priesthood, and was puzzled by the incomprehensible doctrines it enforced. He became a doubter at sixteen, and separated himself from the Church. He went to Venice without a passport and was there thrown into prison for not having one. While incarcerated, he heard of a fatal illness of his betrothed at Bologna, and earnestly besecched the Austrian authorities for permission to visit her. This was denied, and his hatred was doubly roused against the oppressors of his country. He joined an army that was subsequently raised in the Papal States, to aid CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia and Piedmont, in regaining Italian independence, but was disappointed in his hopes through the perfidy of the King. The speaker entered considerably into Italian history, touching vigorously upon the shortcoming of the Papal Government and of the priesthood generally.

Sudden Deaths Yesterday.

An unknown man was found yesterday in a fit in Oliver-street and died soon after. He is supposed to be named SWEENEY.

FLORENCE MAHONEY, aged 11 years, was drowned at Pier No. 57 East River yesterday while bathing. The remains were not recovered. The deceased's parents reside at No. 81 Pitt-street.

FREDERICK FAULKNER, aged 33, of No. 506 East Thirteenth-street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. The body was not recovered.

RICHARD LISTANS, a child, died suddenly at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B.

MICHAEL MCFARLAND, aged 28, was found dead yesterday afternoon, on the floor of his room, at No. 94 Greenwich-street.

SUSAN DEAN, aged 30, died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, at No. 356 Water-street.

THOS. HALL died suddenly, at No. 220 West Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon.

MATHEW BRIEN, aged 38, and WM. SHERIDAN, aged 40, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at No. 217 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the rear.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, of Thirty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, was sun stricken yesterday, in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and died soon after.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF AN INDIANA DELEGATE.—Brief mention was made in Saturday's TIMES of the vagaries committed on Friday by Mr. JOHN N. MARTIN, a member of the "sidewalk committee" attending the Indiana delegation to the National Democratic Convention. It will be remembered that Mr. MARTIN was arrested for disorderly conduct, and as it appeared that he was suffering from *delirium tremens*, Justice HOGAN sent him to the Tombs physician, Dr. NEALIS, for treatment. The physician gave the patient a sedative and recommended his removal to Bellevue Hospital, his friends taking him away with that intention, but as the draught administered seemed to restore Mr. MARTIN's faculties, they allowed him to go at large. He became deranged, however, soon after, and was a second time arrested and committed to the care of Dr. NEALIS, in the Tombs, where he died yesterday morning. Judge NIBLACK, of Indiana, and other members of the delegation called at the prison during the day, and made the necessary arrangements for the temporary interment of Mr. MARTIN's remains until his mother, who lives in Ohio, shall have been heard from. The deceased was unmarried, aged 34, of Irish descent, and kept a saloon at Washington, near Vincennes, Southern Indiana.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.—LAWRENCE PALINSTEIN, aged 14, of No. 107 Cherry-street, was severely burned on the face by gunpowder.....An unknown boy fell from the roof of the third-story building No. 109 West Tenth-street, and was severely injured....An awning caught fire at No. 100 East Twenty-ninth-street. Damage trifling.....The roof of a stable at No. 238 West Tenth-street caught fire from fireworks. No damage....A fire occurred in the stable of MICHAEL KELLY, in rear of No. 176 Broome-street. Damage trifling.....JOHN COLLINS, aged 12, of No. 232 Avenue B, had his hands and face burned with gunpowder....AMBROSE SMITH, aged 6, of No. 2 Walker-street, fell into the North River at Harrison-street, and was rescued with difficulty ....A fire occurred last evening on the fourth floor of No. 7 Manhattan-street, occupied by GEO. WILSON, who sustained a loss of $200. Building is owned by Mr. LANGDON; damages $300, insured....DENNIS MAGUIRE, of No. 82 Mulberry-street, and WILLIAM MCKENLEY, of No. 76 Mulberry-street, quarreled yesterday, when MAGUIRE was beaten, and shot his opponent in the eye. He was arrested and his victim sent to the hospital....JOHN FOGEL and ALEX. BURNS quarreled at Yonkers on the 29th ult., when BURNS was so severely wounded that lockjaw occurred yesterday and death ensued soon after. FOGEL has been arrested.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—HENRY FECHTER, of No. 119 East Houston-street, appeared yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of burglary against ROBT. WADE, aged 21, residing at No. 93 Prince-street, and MICHAEL FARMER, aged 20, residing in New-Jersey. On the afternoon of the 4th, while in his saloon on the first floor, the complainant was informed by two friends that his apartments on the second floor had been entered by forcing the shutters of a window opening in the yard. Going up stairs, he found WADE in the front bedroom, and arrested him. On the floor near him were a pair of skeleton keys, and within a short distance were three watches, valued at $60. The prisoner FARMER, on seeing the position of his confederate, endeavored to escape through a window, but was arrested by an officer. On being taken to Court, WADE said that the window was open and he went in. FARMER said that he had been drunk, and did not know WADE until he got into his company. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

A PRIZE FIGHT STOPPED.—Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, received information, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, to the effect that a prize fight was then in progress on Ward's Island. He detailed a section of patrolmen, who proceeded to the Island in small boats, and succeeded in landing without attracting the attention of the rowdies who were interested in watching the fight between JOHN TOBIN, *alias* Dick O'Brien, and WILLIAM CLARK. The Police soon formed and made a sudden dash into the crowd, and finally into the roped arena itself, and arrested both of the combatants and a number of the spectators. When the Police made their successful interference and broke up the fight, they ascertained that the affair had been in progress for some time, twelve rounds having been already decided, CLARK bearing the brunt of the punishment, and it is claimed that he would ultimately have lost the fight. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Eighty-sixth-street Police Station for examination at the Yorkville Court.

ROBBED IN HIS OWN STORE.—At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice LEDWITH, JOHN BUCKLEY, residing in First-avenue, was yesterday committed for trial on a complaint preferred by Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, the proprietor of a drinking saloon at No. 204½ Third-avenue, that he had stolen $150. The complainant and prisoner were in the saloon sitting side by side on a bench. Happening to take a gentle doze, the complainant, on awakening, missed the money from the inside pocket of his coat. The prisoner could not be found, and an officer was ordered to arrest him. On being taken into custody, the prisoner refunded the money.

INJURED BY RECKLESS DRIVING.—Mr. NICHOLAS WALSH, of No. 513 West Twenty-eighth-street, made a complaint on behalf of his son JOHN, aged 8 years, that the latter had been dangerously injured by one HENRY J. CARTER, who recklessly galloped his horse over the child in Eighth-avenue on July 2. Mr. CHARLES C. HARTSHORN, of Forty-third-street, corroborated the statement of Mr. WALSH, and the certificate of the attending physician set forth that the child was injured on the head, knee and foot. The prisoner was yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice LEDWITH.

ACCIDENTS.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, SARAH IRVING and MARY BERRY, colored women, residing at No. 59 Thompson-street, were seriously injured by the stoop of their residence giving way and precipitating them into the area way. ....JAMES HANRAHAN, aged 32, was run over by a Second-avenue car at Forty-sixth-street, and had his right hand badly crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. NEEHERMANN, residing at No. 23 William-street, fell off a Second-avenue car at Sixty-second-street and sustained severe injuries. She was taken home.

STEALING A COW.—JOHN STAEN and VINCENT CUBIO were yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing a cow, valued at $60. The complainant, Mr. OTHO A. RAMSEY, of the village of Port Morris, deposed that he had been informed by his son HEMAN that the latter had seen the men driving the animal away. They were committed in default of $500 bail each.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—FREDERICK JOHNSON and THOMAS CONNOR, both young men, were yesterday committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, on the complaint of Officer WHITTIER, that on the previous evening they had wounded and seriously injured one CONRAD LOOS, who was unable to appear against them.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Mr. CHARLES W. FRENCH, of No. 569 Broadway, yesterday preferred a complaint against one JOHN WALKER that he had stolen three boxes of neckties. Officer SMITH, who arrested the prisoner, found the property in his possession, and Justice LEDWITH held him for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Mr. GUSTAVE KINDMAR, of No. 258 Navy-street, Brooklyn, deposed that, while sojourning at a house in the Eighth Ward on Friday evening, JOSEPH FERDINANDO stole his vest, watch-chain and pantaloons, valued at $50. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and was held by Justice LEDWITH.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—JOHN WEBER, a newsdealer, was charged with stealing the pocket-book of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, containing $1. Officer BOUGH testified that on the evening of the Fourth he saw the prisoner stoop over the body of WILLIAMS, who was intoxicated, and steal the pocket-book. He was committed for trial.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—WILLIAM CULLEN, who is said to be a pickpocket, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions for assaulting Officer CRAWLEY and striking him on the face, while on duty at the exhibition of fireworks in Madison-square.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNFRIENDLY RELATIVES.—RANDOLPH WHITMAN and WILLIAM H. TELFAIR, it appears, are related to each other by marriage. They board in Conover, near Elizabeth-street, and on Saturday celebrated the "Fourth" by having a quarrel, which might have ended mortally with one of them but for the fact that WHITMAN was not a good marksman. TELFAIR is said to have told something very unfair about WHITMAN's sister, and WHITMAN being determined to vindicate the honor and good name of the family resorted to the use of a pistol. Whether he fired the arm or not the Police do not say. It is only apparent that WHITMAN attempted to shoot, then threw the pistol in the dock foot of Conover-street. WHITMAN is now in custody.

CITY PYROTECHNICS.—It is rumored that the Special Committee on the spending of the $3,000 for the Fourth of July celebration in the City of Brooklyn distributed large quantities of first-class rockets to sundry fire companies, thereby diminishing the quantity and variety which should have characterized the display on Fort Greene on Saturday evening. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by citizens on account of this alleged misappropriation of pyrotechnics.

A BRACE OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—HENRY JUSTICE and THOMAS DAILEY were arrested by Officers LAWLER and FERRY, of the Forty-third Precinct, at Leffert's Park, on Saturday, charged with stealing from JACOB LUTZ, of No. 175 Smith-street, a pocket-book containing between $60 and $70. The sum of $51 60 was found on the person of DAILEY.

[Advertisement.]

The Chase movement on the Political Chessboard is assuming proportions that, three months ago, were little dreamed of by the shrewdest players among the Democratic politicians; and there are many Conservative Republicans, as well as Democrats, who think that if Chase is entered for the Presidential race he will prove the winner of the stakes. But whether entered or not, KNOX the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, will continue to supply the general public with the superior quality and style of hats for which he is so famous.

[Advertisement.]

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES to improve the sight of old and young without the distressing effect of frequent changes. Inventor SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	July 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	July 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	July 11	New-York	London.
Hibernia	July 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	July 11	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Henry Chauncey	July 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 11 M. Supplementary mail on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 5.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bligh, son and daughter, Mrs. Smith Hallett, B. Whittington, Miss Annie A. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Widestand, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. Anne Peters, N. Turner, Miss Turner, T. Sherwin, Joseph Kearsley, W. H. Rector, Wm. Davidson, Thos. Davidson, Joseph Cassin, D. Ventura, Chas. Nicholls, Sidney Hanscom, T. C. Martyn, Henry Taylor, J. M. Reynvadn, E. A. Warner, E. C. Palmer, J. D. Robertson, Wm. Wolfenden, E. Mack, Thos. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hales, John Lees, Robert Eyre, Jos. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hill, C. S. Hoare, Mr. Barrett, A. Woetter, Mr. Edmonds, F. B. Porter.

In Steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—F. Scully and wife, Mrs. M. Gunther, L. A. Purcut, John Hall and wife, Dr. W. H. Stanley, F. O'Brien and wife, Edward Perkins, Hon. John M. Goodwin, Mrs. Amelia Raupt and two boys, Joseph Becht, L. M. Mayer, Capt. Geo. M. Garwood, H. B. Woolfe, Geo. T. Coulter, Mrs. Samuel Osborne and children, G. James, Chas. Glass, C. L. Place, R. U. Gray, M. Lyons, Alfred Godeffroy, Jos. Osborne, wife and daughter, Gilbert Douglass, Capt. Isaac N. Knapp, Capt. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., Mrs. Franklin and nurse, Miss Atocha, C. M. Burgess, E. Cooper, wife and son, Mrs. T. M. Luther, J. Rothfield, Mrs. Ben Holliday and 3 servants, Miss H. A. Lyon, Mrs. M. L. Pray and 2 children, J. D. Armstrong, Mrs. W. A. Bateman, Mrs. E. Wilson, Edgar Harriot, J. Ogden, Mrs. J. M. Lamon and child, H. F. Buckly, W. W. Ganely, James Ganely, A. R. Phenegan, Earnest Janssen, Geo. Poultney, E. Van Lunen, M. Friedlander, wife and 2 children, Peter Crone, Mrs. Mary Kehoe and 2 infants, Robert Day, W. Robinson, Mrs. Alex. Miller, Mrs. D. J. Paxson, J. M. Pearlman, wife and child, C. G. Irwine, Morton Cheeseman, Mrs. H. M. Phillips and boy, Noah Palmer, and 2 daughters, James A. Hoag, James Davis, wife, 3 children and nurse, Geo. C. Langtry, wife and infant, M. B. Duffield, J. T. K. Pitts, J. M. Brandon, Howard M. Twombly, James Clifford, wife and infant, H. M. Baker, C. A. Flanders, Dennis Townsend, Lieut. Robert Bruce, R. N.; Lieut. E. W. White, U. S. N.; Samuel Piza, A. J. Batcheldor, Sr. E. Petrill and wife, J. Maduro, Lieut. F. Elliot, U. S. N.; E. D. Trowbridge, Jemima Heeley, A. P. Howe, John M. Meyers, John Wallace, Chas. Wagner, Claus Asp, B. B. Powers, Hugo Reichel, John Fletcher, J. C. Stryker, B. Henry, G. Haug, Mrs. C. Webber, daughter and infant, Mrs. Mary E. Bearman, Jos. Vernon and wife, D. A. Hart, G. Norton, Henry H. Smith and infant, William M. Miles, Charles Robertson, S. Packaner, Pierre Moren, Miss Ella Woods, William B. Hamilton, C. Hummell, C. B. Hull, M. N. Mitchell, Mrs. H. M. Holmes, Henry Palmer, Dennis Purcell, W. G. Blackman, Peter Lacroix, H. Lewis, F. Andrews, F. Kallenberger, A. Mattershead and wife, A. Lambs, E. T. Freeman, F. Schacht, J. Napier, Mrs. Mary Burns, J. T. Rogers, Peter Fritch, O. W. Osborne, W. C. Thomas, W. W. Sargent, Francis Matthews, G. W. Tarleton, J. Cavaguara, John Wall, J. Wendling, John Cassady, Jas. Cassady, wife and 2 infants; Thomas Crampton, Chas. A. Owens, H. W. Bowen, Charles Gessner, L. D. Richardson, Alex. Peel, wife and infant, Wm. H. Acker, Mrs. W. J. Straud and infant, Martin Williams, E. R. Campbell, J. M. Mallory, wife and infant, R. M. McElvain, Thomas Rowe, Henry and Jos. Crase, Thomas Adams, John F. Davis, Thos. Strode, Isaac N. Brown, Geo. Gaude, Chas. Flier, Sam'l Legiar, C. F. Miller, D. W. Sudelar.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana.—Augustin Blondell, F. Sanchez, F. Albertazzi, B. Aulap, Mateo Garcia, Jose Pia, M. Calvo, J. Regeira, Jose Caso, F. J. Lapendturre, wife, child and servant, Mrs. M. Lynch, Mrs. Bariacco, Miss Boyd, J. de Silva, H. Irving, Alex. Linen, J. Fernald, Mrs. S. Staples, Miss Staples and 3 children, F. Shotti and 2 children, J. M. Eldere, L. Sayas, M. Loranza, J. Velasquez, Robt. Plummer, P. Finnerty.

In steamship United States, from New-Orleans.—Mr. Novissino, Walter Huntington, E. R. Taylor, L. J. Jones, J. B. Brice, Miss E. Krowle, Miss G. Krowle, Mrs. A. M. Holbrook, Miss A. E. Conlon, Miss Henton, Miss Jones, Miss Frost, Mrs. Eday, Mr. Fettyplace, Miss Fettyplace, Prof. Yonker and wife, Mrs. O. J. Noyes and child, Mrs. W. F. Caldar, Mrs. Le Petre, Miss Le Petre, W. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh.

In steamship Euterpe, from Galveston and Key West.—From Galveston—Mrs. S. R. Ramsey and 2 children, Miss E. Parr, Miss M. Parr, Miss M. Whitehouse, E. Stamfs, M. Cranin, P. Reese. From Key West—E. Babcock, wife, child and servant; Mrs. J. Look, Miss S. Ganger, H. S Mead, Mrs. Platts, J. Hammond, L. Alvarez, Antoine Spaniard, and three in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 35 | Sun sets...... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 9 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate ..11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 5.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool June 24 and Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 26, 84 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 51 01, lon. 31 09, passed bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) bound W.; 29th, lat. 49 51, lon. 40 01, passed a brig-rigged steamer, supposed the Tripoli, bound W.; same day, lat. 49 48, lon. 40 13, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. July 1, lat. 47 59 to 47 24, lon. 48 52 to 50 44, passed five icebergs; same day, lat. 47 29, lon. 50 22, passed a bark-rigged Allan steamer bound E.; 3d, lat. 42 56, lon. 62 10, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall June 27, with mails, mdse., treasure and 242 passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. June 30, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 19 02, lon. 74 48, exchanged signals with steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston June 26 and Key West June 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Havana 3 ds. 18 hours, mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 4, at 2:30 P. M., exchanged signals with schr. W. S. Douglas, bound N.; same time, saw bark T. K. Welden.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Randolph, Payson, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Eldridge, Arecibo 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morrison & Philipps. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. In lat. 34, encountered strong S. W. gales, which lasted for the greater part of the voyage.

Schr. Tampico, Lumbard, Matanzas 10 ds., with hides, &c., to Brugiere & Theband. Had light S. winds and moderate weather the entire passage; was 5 days N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Althea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Cienfuegos 27 ds., with molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 26, lat. 32 29, lon. 79 30, had a gale from S. E., during which started cargo and sprung a leak, leaking about 300 strokes an hour.

Schr. H. Curtis, Richardson, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Collwell, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. W. S. Ginn, Bearse, Portland for Port Monmouth.

Schr. Pell S. C. Vought, Hallock, Oldfield, Conn., for Troy.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Calais, with lumber to H. Boardman.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Bridgeport for Rondout.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Providence.
Schr. C. P. Church, Gifford, Westport.
Schr. A. T. Kelley, Somers, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Rider, Southport.
Schr. Express, Conant, Stonington.
Schr. Amelia, Elims, Fall River.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-Haven.
Schr. Rob, Hickey, New-Haven.
Schr. Lewis Walsh, Robbins, New-Haven.
Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence.
Schr. Pioneer, Lothrop, Boston.
Schr. Wave, Patterson, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Tileston, Virginia.
Schr. Annie Borland, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. R. & S. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaugh, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Eva Holmes, Asay, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5—Arr. steamer Kensington, New-Orleans; barks Leonidas, New-Orleans; Sarepta, Alexandria; brigs Magacine, Truxillo; J. A. Devereux, Baltimore, &c.

CHARLESTON, July 5—Arr. yesterday, steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. yesterday, steamship Charleston, for New-York; bark Annie Kimball, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5—In the Roads, brig Kittie Coburn, from Richmond, for Bordeaux.

Passed up yesterday, ship Annapolis, from Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Sld. yesterday, ship Essagona, for New-Orleans.

Also sld. ship Molocka, from Norfolk, for Liverpool.

The schr. Isaac Vane, with lumber for Boston, ran ashore in Pocosin River yesterday, and sprung a leak, and was towed to Hampton for repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4—The opposition steamship Oregonian, for Panama, sailed to-day.

Miscellaneous.

ASPINWALL, June 24.—Arr. brig Virginia Dare, Young, Baltimore; 25th, steamer Ocean Queen, King, New-York, bark Commerce, Melcher, Norfolk; brig Crimea, Waterhouse, New-York.

Old. 23d, bark Idaho, Chapman, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 27th, steamer Ocean Queen, King, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 4—Sld. to-day, steamer Moro Castle for New-York.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR.

OUR STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing EVERY NOVELTY OF MATERIAL AND STYLE for both MEN'S and BOYS' wear, together with the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FABRICS for orders to measure.

SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. For Tourists and Excursionists.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Light Cassimeres and Flannels.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Scotch Cheviots and Fine Meltons.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Drap d'Etes and Alpacas.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Newport Cassimeres—$10 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. White Duck and Marseilles.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. Seersucker Ducks and Drills.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. Dusters, Brown and Spanish Linens.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. From $10 to $35 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Seersucker, Drap d'Etes and Flannels.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Alpaca Coats, White, Black and Stripe.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Meltons, Tricots, English and Scotch Tweeds.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. From $20 to $50 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.
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SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From 3 to 16 years, for Home and School Wear.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From $4 to $15 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Linen Duck and Marseilles.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Bismarcks and Garibaldis.
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WILL COMMENCE ON THE NOMINATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, BUT THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE HIGH PRICES OF CLOTHING WILL BE COMMENCED BY BELL BROTHERS, NO. 20 FOURTH-AVENUE, ON THE CALLING OF THE CONVENTION, AND THEY WILL OFFER STRANGERS AND DELEGATES VISITING THE CITY A TREMENDOUS DEDUCTION ON THEIR FORMER PRICES. CUSTOM SUITS MADE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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Those who remember the celebrated Water of this Spring will be pleased to learn that the Ballston Artesian Spring Company have struck the fountain head, after boring a five-inch hole to over six hundred feet of solid rock. The water is much stronger than formerly, and the analysis shows it to possess double the medicinal properties of the Saratoga or any of the other waters of the United States or of the Old World. As a sovereign remedy for Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Scrofulous and Cutaneous Diseases of all kinds, it has no equal.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 418, July 3, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 418.
59, 66, 16, 39, 52, 49, 1, 63, 27, 5, 14, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 419, July 3, 1868.
72, 37, 15, 35, 18, 27, 63, 71, 8, 12, 33.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, July 3, 1868.
89, 58, 35, 67, 5, 56, 60, 43, 63, 70, 53.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 468, July 4, 1868.
6, 17, 52, 18, 21, 13, 2, 11, 25, 26, 67.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and all the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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